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25 MAR 1932

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE
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VOL. XX NO. 72 BOMBAY FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

"Ordinances Were Building Up A Tradition Of Injustice"

—Says Labour M. P.

OPPOSITION'S SEVERE INDICTMENT AGAINST BRITISH POLICY IN INDIA

"We Are Maintaining The Foundations Of Stable Government," Says Hoare

"INDIANS WERE ASKING FOR THE IMPOSSIBLE" SAYS TORY BACK-BENCHER

A severe indictment of the Government's policy in India was made on behalf of the Opposition by Mr. Grenfell on a motion for adjournment in Parliament.

Mr. Grenfell maintained that the National Government's policy in India was contrary to the spirit and letter of the Prime Minister's declaration.

"Ordinances were building up a tradition of injustice in India," said Mr. Grenfell, which was not a good augury for hopes expressed by the Premier.

Sir Samuel Hoare in reply denied that there were any abuses of powers by the Executive in India. He reiterated his decision to maintain the foundations of Stable Government in India.

LONDON, March 24.

On the motion of adjournment for Easter, Mr. Grenfell, on behalf of the Labour Opposition, delivered a general indictment of the Government's policy in India as contrary to the letter and spirit of the Prime Minister's declaration at the close of the Round Table Conference. Mr. Grenfell said that hopes were then raised that long negotiations had not been fruitless, but they had never been told clearly why Mahatma Gandhi failed to get into conference with Lord Willingdon, and why amnesty so thoroughly endorsed by the Prime Minister did not operate?

MACHINERY OF CONCILIATION BROKEN DOWN.

We now appeared to be further back than we had been for years, not because of any absence of desire for settlement, but apparently because the machinery of conciliation had broken down. Moderate opinion in India was more profoundly anxious than it had been for a long time. There was the movement in India expressing itself, unwisely possibly in the opinion of many people in this country, but there was the movement which was growing all over India.

TRADITION OF INJUSTICE.

Mr. Grenfell doubted whether the Ordinances could be stifled on any ground. Government were building up a tradition of injustice which was not a good augury for hopes expressed by the Premier. There was a feeling in India that the British Government would not keep its word. Mr. Grenfell said that the Indian people must be told that we did not wish India to be maintained for ever under repression and tyranny.

Mr. Grenfell read extracts from telegram from Pandit Malaviya which he said had been stopped in transmission. The telegram quoted a large number of alleged assaults and arrests. It declared that the boycott movement was progressing and that sales of British cloth and other goods were diminishing.

STIFFENED INDIAN RESISTENCE.

It added that severe measures had only stiffened Indian resistance while Government's prestige was being lowered and financial bankruptcy was ahead. The telegram concluded by demanding abandonment of the present policy on the ground of humanity and justice and Indo-British trade relations.

TORY M.P. EXTOLLS GOVT. POLICY.

Mr. Campbell (Conservative) believed that Sir Samuel Hoare and Lord Willingdon were as eager to withdraw the repressive measures as anybody else but where there were murder, violence and picketing. The Government must take measures to preserve law and order. He complained that hitherto there had been lack of Government propaganda to counteract civil disobedience campaign and seditious lies and exaggerations in vernacular press.

He extolled arrangements made by certain district officers to explain position to the populace and hoped that that policy would be carried out throughout India, especially in the rural areas. He urged the British firms to withdraw advertising from newspapers carrying on anti-British propaganda.

"INDIANS WERE ASKING FOR THE IMPOSSIBLE."

Colonel Applin (Conservative) referred to the break down of negotiations on the question of communal representation and request that British Government should decide what, he claimed, Indians were unable to decide for themselves. Indians were asking for the impossible. How do they expect us to give decision acceptable to both parties? He urged that, if asked to give decision, we should as recommended in the Simon Report, grant self-government in the first instance to the provinces in order to make an experiment on a smaller scale. If Indians succeeded in governing themselves in the provinces they might find solution for the larger problem.

Col. Applin urged that consideration should be given to smaller communities, especially to the rights of Englishmen living in India.

ALIENATING THE MODERATES. ALSO.

Mr. Morgan Jones (Labourite) invited Sir Samuel Hoare to reiterate that Government did not intend to recede from the declarations made at the conclusion of the Round Table Conference. He claimed that the present situation was alienating not only the Congress adherents but the Moderates also.

SIR S. HOARE REPLIES

Sir Samuel Hoare declared that the state of India to-day was in many respects substantially better than at end of last year. By every possible test, whether standing of Indian credit, gradual rise of prices of primary commodities, the intake of revenue or or any other test, financial or economic, the position in India was substantially better to-day than last December.

ATTACK ON THE PRESS.

Sir Samuel Hoare observed that some vernacular press went to far greater length than the press in any other country. The Indian Provincial Governments were very much aware of the need of greater propaganda. Government officials were now travelling in districts explaining to the villagers. They were also exploring possibility of cinema propaganda. One or two Indian departments now had travelling cinemas and it was believed that the result had been satisfactory.

Government was giving foreign correspondents in India every opportunity of seeing the position themselves. He thought that during the last few months the facts of the situation in India were better reported in the American and foreign press than formerly.

NO APOLOGIES FOR REPRESSION.

As regards the charges of repression and allegation that Government had ended the period of conciliation initiated at the Round Table Conference, Sir Samuel Hoare admitted that the Ordinances were very drastic and severe covering almost every activity of the Indian life but he did not apologise on that account for their introduction.

Ordinances were introduced comprehensively because the Government with full knowledge at its disposal, sincerely believed that they were threatened with an attack on the whole basis of the Government. The Ordinances were essential to prevent India from drifting to anarchy and disorder.

As regards the suggestion that Ordinances were carried out to extreme and sometimes in tyrannical manner Sir Samuel Hoare said he had very carefully enquired into a number of allegations that the police or authorities had abused powers and hitherto he had found very little foundation.

He would be the first to admit when a mistake had been made irrespective of the fact whether it concerned the Britisher or Indian and he was prepared to make the same apology.

WHY MALAVIYA'S WIRE WAS HELD UP

As regards Pandit Malaviya's telegram Mr. Grenfell was mis-

(Continued on page 5).

LORD HARRIS DEAD

Famous Cricketer And Ex-Governor Of Bombay

LONDON, Mar. 24.

The death is announced of Lord Harris.

George Robert Canning Harris, fourth baron of Seringapatan and Mysore and of Belmont was educated at Eton and Christ Church. Before he came down to India, in 1890, as Governor of Bombay, he was an Under-Secretary for India during 1885-86 and for war during 1886-89. He was a great sportsman and a cricketer of no mean ability and during his term as Governor did much for cricket and other games in the Presidency. A former captain of the Kent County Cricket Club, he took a lively interest in the game to the day of his death. His death removes from the cricket field a name which will live as long as the game is played. Lord Harris was 80 at the time of his death.

Gujerat Vidyapith Bullocks And Water Cart Auctioned For Revenue

AHMEDABAD, March 24.

Two bullocks and a water lorry attached by the Mamlatdar from the Gujerat Vidyapith in lieu of revenue amounting to Rs. 190 were auctioned by him to-day for Rs. 172. There were about half a dozen bidders who were all Mahomedans.—A. P.

PESHAWAR DACOITY

Bandits Take Advantage Of New Regulation Regarding Arms

PESHAWAR. March 24.

The Katland Police (Mardan sub-division) and a village pursuit party have been recently successful in effecting the arrest of nine dacoits who were in act of looting a rich Hindu's house situated in Village Dheri (Katland area). Several notorious bad characters of Zormandi Malkand (Tribal territory) planned this dacoity apparently with the idea that in view of the action recently taken against the Red Shirts in the villages near the border and the new Regulations regarding Arms Licenses all arms in the village had been confiscated by the police and that there would be little opposition. The dacoits entered a Hindu's house during the night and started looting. An alarm was raised and the villageers soon surrounded the house. Shots were exchanged and a Lambardar ran to inform the police, a small party of whom under Assistant Sub-Inspector arrived in a lorry and joined in the fray. Shortly before dawn, after about two hours' battle, nine dacoits surrendered together with their rifles.—A. P.

Journalist And Medical Student Jailed

POONA. March 24

A Journalist and a medical student were sentenced by the City Magistrate to-day under Section 21 of the Ordinance 2 to two years' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25 each. The forme for having left the Cantonment area without the permission of ter for failing to report to the the Police Inspector and the lat-Mamlatdar from the 18th to the 20th instant.—A. P.

LAXMI OF SABARMATI ASHRAM ARRESTED

Alleged Congress Propaganda In Jalalpur

AHMEDABAD, March 23.

Information has been received at Mahatma Gandhi's Ashram of the arrest in Jalalpur Taluka of Laxmi, the untouchable girl, whom Mahatma adopted as his daughter in 1915 when she was one year old.

She has since been living in the Ashram. A few days ago she proceeded to Jalalpur taluka for doing Congress propaganda along with two other women inmates of the Ashram, who also have been arrested.—A.P.

Holi Fracas In Dacca

DACCA, Mar. 24.

Twenty persons were seriously injured, of whom one is lying in a precarious condition in hospital, as a result of a fracas which occurred last night over the celebration of the Holi festival at a temple in Lakshmi Bazar.

It is stated that two parties from different quarters came to the temple singing Holi songs, in the course of which the parties abused each other and most of them being under the influence of drink a free fight ensued with the above result.

The injured persons were removed to the Mitford Hospital. —A. P.

SWADESHI FOR POLICE

Bengal Council Proposal

CALCUTTA. Mar. 23

Mr. Jalaluddin Hashemy has been granted leave to move an adjournment motion to discuss the unusual delay on the part of the Government in not effecting the separation of the legislative department from the Council Department, at 4 p.m. to-morrow.

The Home Member to-day moved for the grant of Rs. 2,03,80,000 for expenditure under the head police. After the rejection of a cut motion by Mr. J. N. Basu Mr. S. M. Bose introducing another cut motion, wanted to discuss the advisability of encouraging the use of indigenous goods, specially those made in Bengal, by the Calcutta police.

Mr. B. R. Sen, Additional Deputy Secretary, Political Department, in a maiden speech, said that the Government were in full sympathy with the object of the motion, their policy being to encourage indigenous industries as far as possible regarding local purchases.

The motion was then withdrawn.—A. P.

DR. SATYAPAL SENTENCED

Trial For Seditious Speech

LAHORE, March 23.

The Congress leaders, Messrs. Gopichand and Mangal Singh and Dr. Satyapal, were sentenced each to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100/-, in default three months' further imprisonment.

Dr. Satyapal was also charged with sedition for a speech alleged to have been delivered at Ferozepore and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 100 fine, in default to undergo three months' further imprisonment, the sentences to run concurrently.

Three volunteers were arrested this evening while trying to hold a meeting outside Mori Gate in connection with Bhagat Singh day. Two volunteers were taken into custody while returning after "performing the funeral" of an effigy of the Lothian Committee.

A Peshawari Sikh was arrested this evening at Anarkali Bazar on the charge of having no apparent means of livelihood.—A. P.

COLLEGE WAR COUNCIL

Unlawful Order In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, March 23.

The "Calcutta Gazette" announces that the area in the jurisdiction of the Keshpur police station in the Sadar sub-division of Midnapore District being found in a disturbed and dangerous state by the Governor-in-Council, an additional police force has been appointed to be quartered at the cost of the inhabitants of the area for six months.

Nine persons, including students, were arrested to-day while leading a procession in contravention of a police order.—A.P.

EX-LIBRARIAN OF U. P. COUNCIL

Sentenced To Six Months

LUCKNOW, March 23.

Mr. R. Tilak was sentenced today to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200. Mr. Tilak, who was formerly a professor in a college in Bulandshahr district, was last employed as Librarian of the Unified Provinces Council.

He resigned early in January as a protest against the present policy of the Government, and had since been editing the "Congress Bulletin", copies of which were seized on his residence being searched. He was placed in Class "B".—A.P.

PURELY SWADESHI MARKET FOR BOMBAY

Seth Govindlal Shivlal On India's Problems Of Feeding The Starving Millions

"Every market a Swadeshi market. Every article a Swadeshi article." These were the sentiments expressed by speakers when a new Swadeshi Market for Bombay was declared open at Sheikh Memon Street, Bombay on Thursday evening.

Formerly known as the Lakhmidas Khimji Cloth Market and dealing both in Indian and foreign cloth it has now been converted into a purely Swadeshi market and renamed as the "New Swadeshi Market".

ENTER SAFFRON-SARIED WOMEN VOLUNTEERS.

First to enter the market, which was beautifully decorated, were a number of women volunteers clad in saffron coloured saris. They had been picketing the gates of the market for the last two months and over for which period the market remained closed.

The conversion of the market into a purely Swadeshi one marked the close of the picketing as token of their patronage and goodwill the pickets themselves made purchases of cloth from the market.

In the absence of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, who was to declare the marked open, Mr. Govindlal Shivlal presided over the function and Mrs. Govindlal declared the Market open.

94 SHOPS.

There are in all 94 shops in this market all of which stock various grades of Indian mill cloth.

The President wanted Indins to adopt the slogan "Buy Indian" and emulate the example of the Prince of Wales, who was doing so much to popularise the "Buy British Campaign".

The opening of the market was marked by enthusiastic scenes. A party of police patrolling near the market drew still larger crowds.

PURELY SWADESHI CLOTH.

Seth Jamiatram, a trustee of the market in requesting Mr. Govindlal Shivlal to preside on the occasion said that the market was originally known as the Laxmidas Khimji Market and was built by the late Seth Tribhuvandas Jagjivandas whose great grandson was now the proprietor of the Market. The speaker and his colleagues on the board were mere trustees of the institution. So long in the market there were dealers both in Swadeshi and foreign cloth but in future there would be no room for those who want to deal in foreign cloth. It will be a purely Swadeshi Market and he was glad that in addition to the Swadeshi Market (Kalbadevi) the city had another market for the sale of Swadeshi cloth.

PRESIDENT DECLARES MARKET OPEN.

Mr. Govindlal Shivlal observed that the ceremony was to be performed by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu but on account of her absence due to unavoidable stay in Delhi the speaker had to occupy the chair. It was a pleasant function that they had met to witness. In ancient times India was known for her arts and industries and especially for her textiles. Her achievements in the field of hand spinning and hand weaving were unequalled she not only supplied her own need in respect of clothing but had captured European markets as well.

The speaker dwelt at length on the growth of the textile industry in Britain which was protected by levying heavy tariffs on Indian imports in that country and by even penalising the use of Indian cloth by the British people. He quoted British authorities who admitted that for the use of her political power it would not have been possible for Britain to crush the handloom industry in India and to introduce English made cloth in Indian markets.

TRIBUTE TO WOMEN OF GUJARAT.

Mahatma Gandhi, who was deeply moved at he poverty of the masses, found a remedy for it in introducing the spinning wheel in Indian homes once more. The speaker paid a tribute to the women of Gujerat who thanks to the influence of the Mahatma had worked wonders in popularising Swadeshi and carrying its message to every home.

He complimented the trustees of the market and the merchants for their decision to turn the market into a purely Swadeshi Market and wished them success in the new venture. He pointed out how intense the Swadeshi movement was in free countries like Britain and how members of the royal family and the Prince of Wales himself gave a lead to their countrymen in that respect.

SOLVENT FOR UNEMPLOYMENT.

Proceeding Mr. Govindlal observed that as the great English economist John Stuart Mill had admitted the British people were not in this country merely for the sake of ruling over the people of India. Their object was to carry on profitable trade in this country and to find employment for their people. The problem of unemployment was staring every country in the face. In free countries of the West they took a census of their unemployed and when their number ran into a few millions there was a hue and cry raised over it, but in India there were no statistics to help them still the number of unemployed people could be easily put at 100 millions.

The problem before India is how to feed these hungry millions. How to find employment for them. The present government which cared more for its own vested interests than for the poor people had neglected the question so far. In the face of its unsympathetic attitude it became all the more incumbant on the people to try to relieve the suffering masses. The remedy was to take to Swadeshi and to carry on a vigorous propaganda in its favour. He was glad that during the last few years the mentality of the people had undergone a great change. The same people who used to scoff at Swadeshi articles were now taking pride in patronising them. It was for the merchants to take the fullest advantage of that spirit and to decide once for all to deal in Swadeshi articles only.

FEED THE STARVING MILLIONS.

The Swadeshi movement in India was not based on the idea of harming the interests of any other party. What Indians wanted was to find employment for their own starving millions and they fully realised that the object could, be achieved by concentrating their attention on the production and general use of articles produced by the own craftsmen. Boycott of foreign cloth was declared to be a crime by the Government although peaceful boycott was acknowledged by the League of Nations as a means of bringing pressure on its members in case of need.

Another trustee of the Market then requested Mrs. Shantabai Govindlal Shivlal to declare the market open. Mrs. Govindlal went to the central gate and opening it entered the market. She was followed by the women present on the occasion which included many women volunteers who used to be seen formerly picketing the gates of market.

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A

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A 4561

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WANTED—A MATCH of the same caste for an educated girl seventeen years' old of a respectable Khatri Family. Permanent income should be at least 200 Rupees per month, must be an Arya Samajist. Khadieite will be given preference. Correspondence strictly confidential. Apply with photograph to Box No. 436 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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N

WANTED—GENERAL AGENTS for NORTHERN INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY LTD. Liberal Remunerations. Renewal Commission permanent and payable to legal heirs. Gentlemen with previous experience of the line will be given preference. Write in strict confidence to MANAGING DIRECTOR, Northern India Insurance Cov. Ltd., 18, Nisbet Road. LAHORE.

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TUTORIAL MUSIC CLASS RE-OPENS after the Easter holidays on MONDAY, the 28th March. Sound and systematic training given to pupils in Pianoforte, Harmony, Rudiments Aural-training and Sight-reading. For particulars apply to Miss M. F. PEREIRA. L. T. C. L. Gowalia Tank Road.
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BOOKS FOR SALE—Solutions of the G. D. A. Examination (1931) Papers by "ONE IN THE LINE". Price Rs. 1-8-0. Can be had of B. Dattaram & Co., Bombay 4, Bombay Book Shops Bombay Book Depot, Shri Samartha Book Depot, Popular Book Depot, N. M. Tripathi; Scholar's Book Depot, Dadar.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE

TENDERS for the work of paving with Shahabad stone slabs, the footpaths along Broach Street, Surat Street, Musjid Siding Road and a portion of Clive Road, will be received upto 1 P.M. (Bombay Time) on TUESDAY, the 5th day of April, 1932.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay, enclosed in a sealed envelope bearing the description of the tender.

Forms of tender, specification, etc. will be issued on payment of Rs. Five each, to any one deputed to receive them, by the Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade Works, who will on application, give any further information that may be required.

In case of a firm, the names of all the partners must invariably be specified in the tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) T.K. RODDAN,
City Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 24th March, 1932.
4597.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE

TENDERS for the Right of Skinning dead animals for the year ending 31st March, 1933, will be received by the Municipal Commissioner on 2-4-1932.

The tenders must be enclosed in sealed envelopes addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (B.T.) on 2-4-1932. They should be endorsed "Tenders for the Right of Skinning Dead animals."

Forms of tender, specification, etc., will be issued to any one on payment of Rupee one only by the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

Names of all partners of the firm should be mentioned in the tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner.
J. S. NERURKER.
Executive Health Officer.
Public Health Department,
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 24-3-1932.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VII of 1913, and
In the MATTER OF THE BHAGIRATH SPG., WVG. & MFG. CO., LTD.
The BHAGIRATH SPG. WVG. & MFG. CO. LTD., ... Petitioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition was on the 24th March, 1932, presented to this Court by the abovenamed Company to confirm alterations in the said Company's Objects proposed to be effected by special Resolutions of the Company unanimously passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company held on the 24th day of February, 1932, and subsequently unanimously confirmed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company held on the 10th day of March, 1932, and which Resolutions run as follows:—

1. That the following proviso shall be added to Sub Clause (n) in clause 3 of the Company's Memorandum of Association namely:—
"Provided that the operation of this Sub-Clause shall be suspended for the period during which Messrs. Gendalal Surajmal and Co., shall be and remain the Managing Agents of the Company under the Scheme sanctioned by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay by the Order dated the 11th January 1932 or until the expiration of 15 years from the commencement of the Managing Agency of the said firm of Messrs. Gendalal Surajmal and Co., whichever shall happen earlier."
2. That the following sub-clause shall be added after sub-clause (N) in Clause 3 of the Company's Memorandum of Association and numbered (O) and the existing Sub-clause (O) shall be re-numbered (P).
"To appoint the firm of Messrs. Gendalal Surajmal and Co., and the member or members for the time being constituting the said firm as Managing Agents and Selling Agents of the Company for the period and upon the terms, provisions and conditions as to remuneration, management of the Company's affairs, etc., as are referred to in the Scheme of Arrangement sanctioned by the Bombay High Court on the 11th January, 1932."

and further to confirm the Division of the said Company's Share Capital proposed to be effected by a Special Resolution of the Company unanimously respectively passed and confirmed at the aforesaid Meetings, which Resolution runs as follows:—

"That the clause 5 of the Company's Memorandum should be deleted and the following clause substituted in its place and numbered 5.
"The Capital of the Company is 30 Lacs of Rupees divided into 25,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 100 each and of 5,000 Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each subjected to be increased or decreased or to its shares being sub-divided in accordance with regulations of the Company and the legislative provisions for the time being in force. The Holders of the Preference Shares shall be entitled to a fixed cumulative Preferential Dividend at the rate of 6 per cent per annum on the Capital for the time being paid up thereon and to rank in a winding up both as regards Capital and Dividend upto the commencement of the Winding up whether declared or not in priority to other Shares and not to any further right to participate in profits or surplus assets."

AND NOTICE is further given that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Sitting Judge in Chambers on SUNDAY, the 11th day of April, 1932, and any person interested in the said Company whether as Creditors, Shareholders or otherwise desirous to oppose the making of an Order for the confirmation of the said alterations and Division should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel duly instructed or Attorney and a copy of the said Petition will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the Petitioners' Attorneys. Messrs. Manilal Kher and Ambalal on payment of their copying charges for the same.

Dated this 24th day of March 1932.

MANILAL KHER & AMBALAL.
Attorneys for the Petitioners.
90, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay.
4598.

Public Notices

WILSON COLLEGE, BOMBAY.

The PRINCIPAL and STAFF will be at Home to Past Students of the College on Tuesday, 29th March, at 5-30 p. m. on the occasion of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the founding of the institution. Past Students who have not received invitation cards are requested to accept this invitation.
4600

AUCTION SALES.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.
120, Apollo Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SUNDAY, the 3rd April next at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at No. 7, Peddar Road near Charmichael Road, valuable household furniture such as dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner-waggon, drawing room suites, writing tables, show-cases, almyrahs, iron bedsteads, dressing chests of drawers, dressing tables, teapoys hatstands, meat-safe, carpets, glass, crockery and platedware etc.

The property of J.W. Hyslop Esq. of Lloyds' Bank, Ltd.

Catalogues will be published and property on view one day before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT TO LEASE FOR 50 YEARS OF A VERY VALUABLE PLOT OF MUNICIPAL LAND SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF FORAS ROAD AND FALKLAND ROAD.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on THURSDAY, 14th April, 1932 at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises the right to lease for 50 years the undermentioned Municipal Land:

ALL that piece of land situate at the Junction of Foras Road and Falkland Road, admeasuring about 1240 square yards, forming part of certain land bearing Cadastral Survey No. 261 of Tardeo Division and Collector's New Survey No. 6976 and bounded on the North by Falkland Road; on the South by Foras Road; on the East by the Junction of Falkland Road and Foras Road and on the West by the property of Mr. Abedin Kamrudin bearing C.S. No. 260; by the property of Messrs. Edulji Framji Davar and Maneckji Bomanji Davar bearing C.S. No. 262; by the property of Bai Sarubai, wife of Suleman Haji Ahmed Oomer bearing C.S. No. 188.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Messrs. VORA & CO.
Telephone No. 22064.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, 27th instant at 10-30 a. m. (S. T.) of Dining Drawing and Bed Room furniture, Chesterfield and Drawing room Suits, Gramophone, Singer Machine, Silver Show Cases, Marble pillor and Figures, Carpets, Cabinets, Glassware etc., at Chowpatty Sea Face, next Vianellis Restaurant.

VORA & CO.

EARN Rs. 300 A MONTH

By learning practically or by post. TOILET and WASHING SOAPS from 10 years graduate experts. Ten times fees refunded on failure. Details free from B. DUTT, B.A., B.L., Saidpur (Rangpur), Bengal. Opinions of our students—Rai Shaheb K. Gangull, M.A., Rtd., D.S.P. writes—"The instructions are thorough and complete. Soaps prepared in my presence seemed to me in no way inferior to foreign make". Mr. H. Banerjee M.Sc., writes—"I studied the working of the Benares Hindu University and am also acquainted with the method of the college of of science of the Calcutta University. But these methods cannot compete with the Dacca Manufactures which are taught at Saidpur."

HYDROCELE

Provakar Oil Rs. 2. The best approved remedy for all types of Orchitis, Elephantiasis, Hernia etc. Application removes pain at once and redness, size and weight soon. A single trial will convince. KAVIRAJ R. SHAH, TRI. B.A., Kanchanpara (Bengal).

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day at 4, 6-?0 and 10 P.M.

THE MOST SENSATIONAL PICTURE OF ALL TIMES.

5,000 miles from safety ..you'll fight for your life ..with

RANGO

A Paramount Picture

ERNEST SCHOEDSACK brings you this real and thrilling drama from a hidden corner of the world!

THIRD SMILING WEEK

THE EMPRESS

To-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.

MAURICE CHEVALIER

in

THE SMILING LIEUTENANT

LUNA PARK

SPECIAL EASTER ATTRACTIONS

ADMISSION TO GROUNDS ANNAS 2.

SHRI SAMARTH NATAK MANDALI

GRANT ROAD

RIPON THEATRE

To-day At 3-30 P. M.

Our Most Popular Play

AGRYAHOON SUTKA

3 Hour's Light Comedy

CINEMA RATES

SATURDAY, 26-3-32.
4 P. M. & 9-30 P. M.

GAMBHIR GHATANA

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-MORROW

THE GREATEST PICTURE OF THE NEW SEASON

With
MAE CLARKE
KENT
DOUGLASS

"WHERE LONESOME LADIES STROLL"

GRAND HOLIDAY PROGRAMME

Madan Theatre's 100 p. c. Talkie

SHAKUNTALA

with

Miss KAJJAN and Master NISSAR

DAILY SHOWS:—5-30; 8 AND 10-30 P.M.

WEST-END TALKIES

COMMENCING TO-MORROW

SAROJ MOVIETONE'S
100 per cent Talking, Singing and Dancing Drama in Hindi

GULBAKAVALI

WITH ZEBU & ASHRAFKHAN

GLOBE TALKIES

WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
SATARA

Fifth Valuation Out
New BONUS per thousand per Annum
Endowment Rs. 20
AND
Whole Life Rs. 25

No other Company of the same age in India can show equal results.

Re. Agency and other particulars. Please apply

MANAGING DIRECTOR

"TALK WITH SPIRITS"

And communicate with your departed friends and relatives. Also get your difficulties solved. Know your stolen objects, get enlightened about your past, present and future, with this new invention MEDIA DE SPIRITSE. Simple to act. Make haste to get one for Rs. 3/- postage free.
M/S. AMERICAN OCCULT HOUSE.
Post Box No. 149, LAHORE.

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FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Tottori Maru	5973	20 Mar.	2 April.
Fushimi Maru	11000	.....	5 April
xKaga ,,	5860	28 Mar.	13 Apr.
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xTango Maru	6893	15 Apr.	29 Apr.
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x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Katori Maru	10000	31 Mar.	17 April
Kashima Maru	10000	14 Apr.	1 May

FROM ORIENT TO SANFRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hong-kong.	From Kobe
Taiyo Maru	22000	19 Apr.	26 Apr.
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Subject to alteration without notice.
Besides the above, Company operates Orient-Vancouver-Seattle, South-American West Coast and Japan-Australia Services.
Cheapest Round the World Tour Rates.
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Lloyds Bank Building,
270/272, Hornby Road,
'Phone No. 20279.
Telegram: "YUSEN."

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

M. RAHIMTULLA DISPENSARY

The number of patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road for the week ending 19th March 1932 was 248; of these 176 were males and 72 females."

POSTAL NOTICE:—Superscribed Mails for Jedda (Hedjaz) per s. s. "Rahmani" via Karachi will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p. m. on Sunday the 27th instant.

PARSI SWADESHI BAZAR.

The Parsi Swadeshi Bazar will be held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-day and to-morrow only from 4 to 8 p. m. (S. T.) Sunday & Monday. Stall holders are making a display at Andheri.

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LIMITED.

Bombay, March 24.

The following rates prevailed in the Market on Broach Fully Good Quality. Vaidas April May 1932:—10-30 Rs. 197; 12-30 Rs. 200 3/4; 2-30 Rs. 203 1/2; 4-30 Rs. 204 1/8; 5-30 Rs. 205 1/4. Highest 206+1/4; Lowest 196. Teji Mandi Sahi 204/12. Settlement Rate.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS:—The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the mails from London of the 17th instant arrived at Port Said at 5-30 a. m. on the 23rd instant and left there at 10 a. m. the same day.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Malwa" with the Mails from Bombay of 19th instant arrived at Aden at 7-30 P. M. on the 23rd instant and left there at 10-30 p. m. the same day.

SEND OFF TO AN ARTIST: The Bhandari Students' Association held a special public meeting in the hall of the Kitte Bhandari School, on Monday evening for giving a send-off to a Bhandari Student named Mr. Murlidhar Achrekar on the eve of his proceeding to Europe for a further study of the art. Prof. A. B. Gajendragadkar occupied the chair.

He made a suitable reply to the speeches made and the Chairman presented him with a gold medal.

SELLING "CONGRESS BULLETIN"

Bombay, Thursday.

Two youths were sentenced today to four months rigorous imprisonment each on charge of selling the "Congress Bulletin by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum. One of them was arrested last night at Chaupatty by a police constable who first purchased a bulletin. The other youth was arrested on Tuesday.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Lieut: General H. E. ap Rhys Pryce and Lieut: H. E. Collett-White arrived at Government House, Bombay on Thursday.

Haj Pilgrim Not Allowed To Proceed To Mecca

A Correspondent writes:—

Jamaluddin, son of Zaimal Aledin, a Haj pilgrim from Ahmedabad, has been prevented from going to Mecca and performing his Islamic duties on Thursday morning Inspector Chaudhary it is alleged, went to his lodging and took away his pilgrim pass No. 4499 under Government instructions.

CHILD ART

Instructive Exhibition Opens

(By Our Art And Dramatic Critic)

Capt. Gladstone Solomon, the Director of Sir J. J. School of Art, will, this evening, open an exhibition of "Child Art" which, surely marks an important phase of the city's interest in art and live problems of education. The "Rasa-Mandal" responsible for the organisation of the exhibition held yesterday offered the Press the opportunity of a free-view. As could be observed on the occasion, the premises of the New Era School where the exhibition is arranged seemed to be the right place for the modest but instructive educational venture. The three rooms where the pictures are arranged denote the three main stages of the development of feeling and execution revealed in the work of the children. Decidedly, the third room where the children of maturer age indicate distinct preoccupation in refined technique would be of greater interest to the average visitor. But one interested in child psychology would find the other rooms not less interesting or instructive. For, it is in these rooms that the children depict in simple, naive, statements their vivid reacation in colour form and pattern to their daily environment. The range of their observation and artistic experiences would be incredible to a considerable number of the sophisticated "professional" artists of maturer age.

The exhibition will be preceded by music and a select programme of Indian dancing. The exhibition will remain open until the 27th instant from 10-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY

Win For Bombay Gymkhana "A"

Thursday.

To-day was the last day of the preliminary rounds in the Aga Khan Tournament and the Tournament proper begins on Saturday when the B. B. and C. I. Railway plays the Ralli Bros. Most of the "rabbits" have now been eliminated and everybody in expecting some good hockey.

There was only one game played and it was not altogether uninteresting as it was very closely contested .The Bombay Gymkhana, it is true, won by the only goal of the match. But the result could easily have been reversed if the Pressmen had only done justice to the two or three glorious chances that came their way. Fairman, their inside right, missed at least one perfect "sitter" by hanging on to the ball too long

The only goal of the match which won the game for the Bombay Gymkana came 15 minutes after the interval, through Dyson.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA "A" 1

Goal

"TIMES OF INDIA" Nil

SATURDAY'S MATCHES.

4-15 Arued Police vs. Indo-Portuguese.

5-30 B. B. and C. I Rly. vs. Ralli Bros.

GOVERNMENT OFFER REJECTED FOR THE THIRD TIME

CORPORATION REFUSES TO SEND REPRESENTATIVES TO EXCISE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The Bombay Municipal Corporation rejected for the third time on Thursday the invitation of the government to send their representatives to the local Excise Advisory Committee as they thought no useful purpose would be served in view of the government's indifference to the views of the Corporation on excise matters. The Corporation first passed a resolution on 12th September 1927, in pursuance of which the Corporation's representatives on the Excise Advisory Committee resigned in a body, as they were of opinion that their continuance on the committee was not calculated to serve any useful purpose, in view of the indifference shown to their views by government. A similar letter was received in 1929 and the Corporation recorded it in their meeting held on 12th August 1929. This was the third unsuccessful attempt on the part of the Government to draw the Corporation into their parlour.

COLLECTOR'S INVITATION.

At their meeting held on Thursday the letter of the Collector of Bombay was considered in which he drew the attention of the Corporation to the procedure for the guidance of Excise Advisory Committee constituted in the Bombay Presidency in accordance with the orders issued dated the 26th February 1926, and requesting them to furnish him by the 15th March with a list of the names and addresses of the 14 Municipal Councillors (two from the elected representatives of each ward of the City) who may be nominated to serve, during the next triennium ending 31st March 1935, on the Excise Advisory Committee, for the Town and Island of Bombay.

Mr. E. R. Hirjeebehdin moved that the Collector be informed that the Corporation were of opinion that their nomination on the committee was not calculated to serve any useful purpose, in view of the indifference shown to their views by government.

PROPOSITION CARRIED.

Rao Bahadur R. S. Asvale moved an amendment that the letter be referred to the Public Health Committee for report. The amendment was lost and the original proposition was carried by a large majority.

PROPOSAL FOR MUSEUM.

The Corporation then considered a letter from the Municipal Commissioner in regard to the museum to be attached to Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College. It will be recalled that in a letter dated 22nd April 1930 the Commissioner informed the Corporation that with a view to securing a donation either for the Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College or the King Edward Memorial Hospital, the Dean has approached the Trustees of the Seth Jamnadas Lallubhai Charities with certain proposals which constituted the more pressing needs of the two institutions and on his explaining to the Trustees what the proposals were, they had, subject to the sanction of the High Court, obtained the consent of the Advocate General for giving, out of the investments in their hands, securities of the face value of Rs. 1,02,400 to the Municipality for the purpose of erecting a hall for a museum to be attached to the Seth Gordhandis Sunderdas Medical College to be named after the Seth Jamnadas Lallubhai, on condition that the Municipality agreed to maintain the proposed Museum and the building. The Commissioner further stated in the letter above referred to that according to the plans and estimates prepared by the Executive Engineer for the Museum the total cost of construction of the building and equipment came to Rs. 1,03,770 and thus the amount of the donation of the face value of Rs. 1,02,400 was insufficient for the purpose.

INCREASED ENDOWMENT.

The Dean, therefore, approached the Trustees again to increase the amount of the endowment. The Trustees thereupon agreed to raise the total face value of the securities to Rs. 1,10,000 and were prepared to make over the securities, subject to the sanction of the High Court, to the Corporation in July 1930 on their approving of the offer. The Commissioner then pointed out that at their then market value the securities of the face value of Rs. 1,10,000 would yield about Rs. 80,900 as against the estimated cost of Rs. 1,06,770 of the Museum Building and there would thus remain a liability of about Rs. 26,770. The Commissioner suggested that the handsome offer of the Trustees might be accepted by the Corporation with thanks on the terms and conditions proposed by them and on the further condition that the Trustees should hand over the money in or about the month of July 1930 and agree to the construction of the Museum being undertaken by the Corporation in the year 1932. By this arrangement the Commissioner pointed out that the interest of about Rs. 8,000 would accrue which would thus bring down the liabilities of the Corporation for the construction and equipment of the Museum to a sum of about Rs. 18,000 and that proposals would be made for providing this amount as required in the budget of 1932-33 or the subsequent year.

The Medica Relief Committee to whom the question was referred to recommend that, subject to the Corporation's approval to the plans and estimates approval be given to the cost of constructing the museum in question being met from the donation offered by the Trustees of the late Seth Jamnadas Lallubhai Charities and to a provision of Rs. 30,000 being made to meet the estimated excesss over the amount of the donation in the Budget Estimates for the year 1932-33 under New Works.

PLANS AND ESTIMATES APPROVED.

On the motion of Mr. M. A. Karanjawala seconded by Dr. S. P. Mehta the Corporation approved of the plans and estimates as submitted by the commissioner.

PAREL STATUTE.

The Corporation then considered a letter from the Commissioner in regard to the archeological find at Municipal land at Parel. On 9th October 1931 while excavating a piece of land near Golanji Hill, a large blue stone slab was found with a number of images carved thereon. Collector of Bombay who made enquiry for its disposal was urged on behalf of the Prince of Wales Museum that the treasure trove should be kept at the Museum; while the Trustees of the Chandika Devi Temple requested that it should be allowed to be installed at the temple. The Collector desired to know the views of the Corporation as to whether the treasure should be kept at the Prince of Wales Museum or at the place where the Trustees of the Chandika Debi Temple propose to install it. The Commissioner said: Although I am personally of the opinion that a find like the one in question should be housed appropriately at a Museum where it can be available for scientific study and instruction, I take it that the Corporation would not desire to go counter in this matter to the sentiments of the Hindu population of the locality and probably also of other parts of the City, and would be prepared to hand over the treasure to them. I therefore suggest that I may be authorized to inform the Collector that on the treasure being handed over to the Corporation they would be prepared to hand it over to the persons referred to above on being assured that suitable arrangements for housing and protecting it would be made by them. With regard to the Collector's further query as to whether in the event of the treasure being acquired by Government, the Corporation would forego the value of the treasure I would further suggest that the Corporation may agree to the proposal on the understanding that the treasure is kept permanently at the Prince of Wales Museum at Bombay. I might add that the treasure is unique and priceless and that it is not possible to value it in terms of money.

Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar moved that the Commissioner's proposal be approved. Sir Vasantrao remarked that there would be no opposition of the orthodox Hindus for the "darshan" of the images and the depressed classes too would have the same rights as others to view the images.

Mr. Keni seconded the resolution and it was carried. The Corporation then adjourned till Wednesday next.

CITY'S HEALTH IN FEBRUARY

The following is an extract from the Monthly Bulletin of Health issued by the Executive Health Officer of the City of Bombay for the past month February:—

There were 2243 births and 1721 deaths. Deaths from various diseases were as under: plague 3, tuberculosis 127, diarrhoea and enterities 48, dysentery 24, repiratory diseases 626.

The Municipal Nurses made 1,301 visits during the month and attended 84 women during their confinement. The Death-rate was 17 as compared with 24, the decennial average and 21 for the preceding month. The deaths from Small-pox, Influenza, Tuberculosis Malaria, Dysentery and Respiratory diseases showed a decrease as compared with the figures for the preceding month.

ASKED TO LEAVE BOMBAY

Muslim ex-Editor Served With Notice

Bombay, Thursday

Mr. Hafiz Ali Bahadur Khan, ex-editor of the "Hilal" and a prominent Nationalist Muslim has been served with an order of the Police Commissioner of Bombay asking him to quit the island of Bombay within 24 hours and not to return to Bombay.

It appears that Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan was engaged in organising a new Muslim Party in Bombay known as the Ahrar Party. Last week a meeting was held in Madanpura, where he presided, and it was announced that a jatha of Muslim volunteers from Bombay would shortly leave for Kashmir to offer Satyagraha.

This morning a police party called at Dr. Gour's residence in Hussein Mansion, Motlibol Street and made inquiries about Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan, but it is understood that he was not found there.

Azad Maidan Arrests

Four persons arrested at Azad Maidan on Tuesday evening when the Governor of Bombay was being entertained at a dinner party given by the Mayor in the Corporation Hall were put up before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, this morning.

A police officer attached to the Esplanade station, in the course of a remand application, stated that the accused were arrested "on suspicion" and the police wanted time to make investigations.

The magistrate ordered the accused to be released on a bail of Rs. 25 each and postponed the case till March 31.

"WHY DON'T YOU SENTENCE US NOW?"

Accused Objects To Remand

Four Congressmen, who were arrested last evening at a building at Dongri, while they were printing Congress Bulletins, were placed before Mr. Khairaz, Magistrate and the police asked for four days' remand.

The first accused objecting to the remand said: "Why don't you end your farce to-day so that we may not see your face again."

Magistrate:—"Yes. It will end on the 29th. Till then the police want to make enquiries."

Accused:—"What enquiries? Your work is to sentence us and why do you not do it now?

Magistrate:—"Behave yourself if not I will deal with you severely."

Accused:"I do not care you do worst. You have power only to sentence us and nothing more."

Magistrate ordered the accused to be taken away and remanded them to police custody till March 29.

The accused raised Congress slogans while going out of the court.

Attempt To Light Bonfire

Seven Muslim Congress Volunteers, three of whom were discharged last Tuesday by the same Magistrate were placed to-day, before Mr. Khairaz, charged under 17 (1) Criminal Law Amendment Act.

The Police Inspector giving evidence said that yesterday evening the accused came in a group and tried to have a bonfire of foreign cloth just in front of the Phydhonie Police Station.

They were also shouting out the usual Congress slogans. The witness arrested them.

Three of the above gave an undertaking not to take part in the Congress activities.

Orders regarding the four others would be passed after lunch.

Leading Procession

Three Congressmen who were arrested on Thursday last, while leading a Congress Procession on the Haines Road, Byculla, after a bonfire of foreign cloth, were found guilty under 17 (1) Criminal Law Amendment Act and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

MEDICAL PRACTITIONER RELEASED.

Bombay, Thursday.

A medical practitioner of Girgaum who was arrested some weeks ago under the Emergency Powers was released to-day and ordered not to take part in the Civil Disobedience Movement.

THE PICTURE H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES ENJOYED!

TO-NIGHT AT 4, 6-30 & 10 THE CAPITOL Bombay's Leading Talkie House

with, CLIFF EDWARDS, ANITA PAGE

Also A New Flip The Frog Comedy Cartoon.

BOOK YOUR SEATS EARLY. PLANS OPEN.

PATHE CINEMA. SECOND WEEK

EVERYDAY AT 3-30, 6-30 & 10

THE WORLD'S BIGGEST SHOW

UNITED ARTISTS PICTURE
Three years in the making for your 2 hours of fun. Charlie at his most Chaplinesque!
Charlie CHAPLIN in
CITY LIGHTS
WRITTEN, DIRECTED AND PRODUCED BY CHARLES CHAPLIN
The laugh and the tear at a smile-a-minute pace. It's the new year's greatest screen treat!

During last week thousands of people were unable to obtain seats: So book your seats early at S. Rose & Co., or at Cinema.

FREE LIST SUSPENDED. Phone 41561.

TEN-RUPEE BAIL

Arrested Docker's Trial

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Seven persons arrested at Apollo Bunder on Tuesday in connection with the Dockyard strike were placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, to-day. The police, applying for remand of the accused in police custody till March 31, stated that the accused were arrested on suspicion.

An application for bail made on behalf of the accused was granted and the Magistrate ordered the accused to be enlarged on a bail of Rs. 10 each.

DOCK STRIKE CONTINUES

125 Coalmen Resume Work

Bombay, Thursday.

The docks continue to present a deserted appearance. Armed police guard the gates and pickets continue to be arrested and convicted.

A dozen foremen and winchmen resumed work to-day in response to a slight increase in their wages. One hundred and twenty-five coalmen have also resumed work.

A lorry, belonging to Messrs. Hilson and Knox, Stevedores, was attacked with bamboos by the strikers as it was entering the Red Gate. It, however, succeeded in entering the dock.

CHARGE OF OBSTRUCTING TRAIN

Case Against Strikers Postponed

Three Dock Workers, who are on strike for the last two weeks, were charged under Sec. 128 of the Railway Act for causing obstruction to the movement of the Railway trains, before Mr. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, Mazgaon.

The Prosecution case was that the accused were standing near the gates of the Victoria Docks with Red Flags. It appears that a goods train passing near the gates stopped when it reached the Red Flag. The accused were asked to remove the flag but they refused. Hence they were arrested.

The case has been postponed to April 1, and the accused have been ordered to be released on bail.

PROFESSOR'S SON

DACCA, Mar. 24.

Anis Sarkar (20), son of the late Prof. Satishchandra Sarkar, was arrested this morning under the Bengal Ordinance.—A. P.

TO-DAY MATINEE AT 4 P. M.

THE RIALTO

LAST DAY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

THE HILARIOUS FUN-MAKER In Metro-Goldwyn Mayer's

PARLOR BEDROOM AND BATH

WITH

REGINALD DENNY

Charlotte Greenwood.

—: TO-MORROW :—

GRETA GARBO

IN

Metro-Goldwyn Mayer's ALL-TALKING PICTURE.

INSPIRATION

HASTEN CONVALESCENCE

BECAUSE it so quickly helps to build up health and strength during convalescence, Horlick's Malted Milk has been recommended by doctors and used in hospitals for nearly fifty years. It provides the nourishment so urgently needed, yet puts no strain upon weakened digestive organs.

And the delicious, creamy flavour of Horlick's makes an instant appeal to the daintiest appetite!

HORLICK'S

The Original Malted Milk

AVAILABLE EVERYWHERE.

Write for free booklet "Horlick's in Convalescence" to: Post Box No. 2222 Calcutta

Job no. H 10 Art no. 6995 X 1 250

February 1932.

Give him a good start . . .

Your child's future health and happiness entirely depend upon the nourishment that he receives in infancy. Make sure that you are giving him a food that builds strong bones, sturdy limbs and good teeth—give him Milkmaid Milk the best food for babies.

Milkmaid Milk is made from the finest milk obtainable in Switzerland, to which has been added pure cane sugar. It is rich in vitamins; has three times the nourishing properties of the locally produced milk, and is, above all absolutely pure. Start your baby on Milkmaid Milk to-day!

MILKMAID MILK

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1932.

WHY TALK OF WAR?

It is difficult to understand the intensity of feeling that is alleged to have arisen in England over the proposal of the Irish Free State Government to amend the Treaty with Great Britain. Treaties have never been considered so sacrosanct that it is not open to either party at some time to propose their revision or amendment or even their repudiation. The merits of the proposal depend entirely on the circumstances of the case. It seems to us it should have been obvious to thinking people that sooner or later the proposal that has now come to abolish the Oath of Allegiance which members of the Dail now have to take would come sooner or later. It has from the beginning been a subject of bitter controversy in Ireland and at the outset threatened to break up the Free State Government. The Republicans have agitated for its abolition throughout and it was quite certain that if and when they attained power, it would be placed in the forefront of their programme. There is no reason, of any logical kind at any rate, why this abolition of a formality, which is obnoxious to the conscience of an Irish Republican, should be regarded as a potential cause of a complete break with the Empire and it is difficult for us at this distance to understand the feelings which made the atmosphere of the House of Commons comparable, as Reuter tells us, only to that of the days of the War.

NO NEED FOR PANIC.

Mr. J.H. Thomas, while taking the gravest view of the matter, was sensible enough to declare that there is no need for panic. And he is quite right. There is hardly an issue in the question which is not capable of being adjusted by statesmanlike negotiations, if the British Cabinet will only view it in a statesmanlike spirit, dispelling from their minds all thoughts of a warlike outcome. A break of such a kind, one would think, between Ireland and Britain would be unthinkable at this juncture. Mr. de Valera on his side, has repeatedly given the assurance—no one need question his sincerity—that his party means genuine friendship towards Britain. But old and festering sores must be healed. He feels that till then there can be only partial peace in Ireland and partial friendship towards Britain. British statesmen, who have preached to India "ad nauseam" the superiority of the path of negotiations have a good opportunity to demonstrate the greater wisdom of following that path. They can better understand the Irish question by putting themselves in the position of the Irish.

IRELAND'S RIGHT.

Two issues have come to the front for the present, but neither is outside the scope of friendly negotiations. The question of the Oath of Allegiance is first, if not the more important. It is easy to say that the Oath is an integral part of the Anglo-Irish Treaty. But that argument is not helpful to a friendly settlement nor quite logical when one party to the Treaty proposes a revision of the Treaty. The Statute of Westminster, if nothing else, gives Ireland the right to ask for a revision of the Treaty and the same Statute, if nothing else, makes it obligatory on Britain to re-consider the Treaty.

FACTS TO CONSIDER.

Once the question of the Oath is taken up for re-consideration, certain governing facts about it must first be appreciated before it can be solved in any way. Rightly or wrongly, there is wide and intense national opposition in Ireland to the principle of a compulsory oath. The opposition is noticeable even among those who accepted the Treaty as a compromise and as a tentative measure for the sake of peace. The opposition is now steadily increasing. On the other hand, the British gain little and lose much by forcing an oath upon an unwilling, sensitive people. We need not labour this point as we believe that there are few in Britain who would strain relations with their neighbouring kinsmen for the sake of a formal oath. If a symbol of common membership of the Commonwealth is found necessary, a simple declaration of loyalty to the Constitution and the Commonwealth should be sufficient and appropriate.

A MATTER FOR ARBITRATION.

The other issue, that of Land Annuities, is essentially a subject for patient, friendly negotiations or arbitration. It is no use repeating: "That is not in the bond." The Treaty itself, while laying down Ireland's financial obligations to Britain, enjoined at the same time due "regard to any just claims on the part of Ireland by way of set-off or counter-claim." In the event of a dispute the Treaty itself suggested "arbitration of one or more independent persons being citizens of the British Empore." Merely because the last Government did not raise any dispute, it should not be held that Ireland has forfeited her right to revise her financial obligations. Mr. de Valera is known to be a man with an extraordinary sense of honour. If negotiations make it clear or arbitration finds that the Land Annuities are a debt of honour, he would, we feel sure, rather resign his office than shirk a moral obligation.

IRELAND'S DUE.

It is a foolish and mischievous suggestion that, if the Annuities are withheld, they should be at once recovered in the shape of tariff levies on Irish produce. Britain should have known Ireland better. Ireland has never been cowed by threats. She may still be a valuable asset to the Commonwealth if Britain treats her with the neighbourliness and the friendship in this matter that is her due.

Press In Fetters

We can quite appreciate the position of the "Times of India" when it damns with faint praise the judgment of the High Court in the "Indian Daily Mail" case and ends with a note of satisfaction that the jurisdiction of the High Courts to judge of the rights or wrongs of executive action has been rightly withheld. Its main argument is that the policy underlying such "doubtful legislation" is to arm the executive with emergency powers, whose object is to meet extraordinary situations, and as "political considerations and reasons of state are the very life-blood of executive action," the question whether justice is done or not is immaterial, or a matter of secondary importance. But this is a very unsatisfactory attitude to adopt for a journal whose normal work is beset with dangers. It is rather ridiculous to create an emergency and then deal with the situation thus created by further emergency measures. Whether in ordinary or extraordinary times liberty of the Press must be conceded, not only to allow an opportunity to the public to ventilate their grievances, but for the rulers themselves to keep in touch with the currents of public opinion. The tendency of post-war governments has been to curb the freedom of the Press or persons but, however agreeable such a procedure may be from the point of view of expediency, in the long run it is bound to have its ultimate reaction on the executive.

The liberty of the Press should be a real thing and must at all times be allowed to exist, whether it is palatable to the administration or not. Without going into the question whether the administration of the Ordinances is administration of justice, it is notorious that the legitimate functions of the Press have been made doubly dangerous owing to the Ordinances. Everything that the executive does not want published is now banned by the Ordinances, and the work of newspapers has thus been surrounded with additional difficulties. If in normal times it is necessary in the public interest that there should be a free Press, that need becomes greater in times of danger, so that both the authorities and the public may know the real state of things. Is it wise in times of danger for even "political reasons" to stifle the Press? The discussion in the Bengal Legislative Council is an eloquent testimony to the state of things obtaining in the country. There a Press Officer has been appointed more or less in the capacity of a Censor, and his business is not only to censor news relating to the Ordinances, but even to suggest what headlines should or should not be given. Those who say that the Government have no objection to the public ventilating their grievances in a constitutional way do not know what the difficulties are. When meetings are prohibited, when freedom of the press is denied, how are the public to make their constitutional protests heard or felt? The Governor of Bombay rebukes those who abandon constitutional agitation. But what is left when the channels of constitutional action are choked by emergency laws?

It is very well for Anglo-Indian newspapers, which are outside the operation of these laws, to say that a state of emergency exists and, therefore, emergency measures must be adopted and there should be no appeal from the action of the executive. But they must remember that all these acts do not tend to improve the relations between governors and the governed, or to allay the discontent or help the emergency to disappear. When justice is placed high above political considerations or temporary expediency, only then will it create confidence in the minds of the public. The function of justice must not be allowed to be interfered with by any extraneous considerations, and we are constrained to say that the reasoning of the "Times of India" is anything but honest, however much it may regret "as journalists" the existence of such drastic restrictions on the freedom of the Press.

NATIVE INTERESTS IN KENYA

It was announced in the House of Lords on Wednesday in reply to an interpellation that a Commission was shortly to be established "to investigate the land question in Kenya." Lord Stanhope, on behalf of Government declared that the Commission "would deal adequately with native reserves for the present and future." The terms of reference also include investigation of the grievances of detribalised natives and of the claims of natives for land alienated to non-natives. There is no doubt that such claims have grown in volume and that the growing number of detribalised natives find their position most pitiable under the present administrative regime in Kenya.

The white settlers have for long employed immunity from Government interference in their steady encroachment into territory reserved for the children of the soil, who find that the best and most profitable portions of their own country have been grabbed by the white rulers, who after this act of spoliation, generously consented to "reserve" a portion of East Africa for the special benefit of the natives. These reserves are generally lands which the white farmer considers too inhospitable to settle in and from which he draws his supply of native labour easily, as a number of natives seek work gladly on white plantations, the "reserves" providing little opportunity to support life even on the humble standard of living of the native.

But the encroachment into the "reserves" by the white settlers, after lands economically most profitable had been already occupied by them, has created a new problem in East Africa. The Kenya administration is now forced to depart from the policy of conniving at it. Pressure from Whitehall, when Lord Parsfield was Colonial Secretary, made it move in the matter but the pitiful efforts it made to institute an inquiry into the grievances of the natives not having impressed the Labour Government, it had to agree to a Commission sent out from England. The Commission will have a lot to inquire into but it is not likely that the white settlers will cooperate with it heartily.

LENT, GOOD FRIDAY AND EASTER

Causerie On Ancient Customs

(BY J. D. J.)

Like all good Christians I observe Palm Sunday (March 19). I have been observing Lent in the orthodox Celtic fashion—despite all Ordinances. Amongst us Christians, Lent is the period of fasting before Easter In the days of Irenaeus, one of the great fathers of the early Christian Church, a rigid fast was observed by some good Christians for 40 hours before Easter morning.

QUADRAGESIMA.

In Alexandria, during the 3rd century, all good Christians fasted throughout Holy Week, and by the 4th century the period had extended about 40 days. In the 8th or 9th century, it was determined that the fast should begin on Ash Wednesday, between which and Easter Sunday, are 40 days excluding Sundays on which fast is not observed. Hence in Rome the Sundays in Lent were and are called in "Quadragesima" that is—"in the Forty Days." The fourth Sunday in Lent is known as "Mothering Sunday," for on that day young Christian servant girls were permitted as a special privilege to visit their mothers, and to take with them a rich Simmel cake. On this Sunday the Pope also blesses the Golden Rose.

IN COMMEMORATION.

Good Friday, which we celebrate to-day, is the name applied by the Roman Catholic and Anglican Churches to the Friday before Easter. The day is sacred as commemorating the anniversary of the crucifixion of Jesus of Nazareth. The word arose from God's Friday originally. "God" means holy and the good in Good Friday is used in the same sense as "Good-Bye." It is widely held that every person born on Good Friday has the power of seeing ghosts and commanding spirits.

A GRECIAN CUSTOM.

On this day all good Christians must eat "Hat cross Buns." This is an old custom also borrowed from the Greeks who offered to Apollo, Diana, Hethre and the Moon cakes with buns. The Cross on the "Bun" symbolized the four quarters of the Moon, a properly prepared "Hat cross Bun" never grows mouldy. There is the old rhyme.

"Good Friday comes this month: the old woman runs with, one a penny, two a penny, hat cross buns, whose virtue is, if you believe what is said they'll grow mouldy like the common bread."

GLORIOUS CATHOLIC RITUAL.

In the Roman Catholic Church, the ritual on Good Friday is marked by many special features: the altar and priests are vested in Black, the only day in the West that this colour is permitted, a wooden clapper is substituted for the bell at the elevation of the Host, the priests recite a specially prepared prayer for all classes, orders and ranks in the Church, and even for the "heathen", pagans and the Jews, and especially for the souls of those who were prominent on the day of the crucifixion.

"SEVEN LAST WORDS."

The Anglican Church holds a three hour service—the "adoration of the Cross," consisting also of prayers and addresses on the "seven last words" from the Cross. After Good Friday comes Easter. This is a religious festival of great antiquity observed also by Christians in commemoration of the Resurrection of Christ. Both the English name Easter and the German Ostern are derived from the name of the pagan Fast of the Goddess Ostera, celebrated by the ancient Saxons early in spring. The Easter Eve fire of Germany corresponds to the Beltana Fire of Celtic Europe, which has exactly the same ceremonies and beliefs, namely that wherever the light of the fire reached, the fields would be fruitful and the inhabitants safe from sickness and danger. It is believed also by Christians that on Easter Sunday the Sun dances round the planets and that is why it is called "Easter-Day Sun."

VAIN EFFORT TO COMBAT "VULGAR ERROR."

Sir Thomas Browne foolishly tried to combat the notion in his "Vulgar Errors." "But, Oh, she dances such a way, no Sun upon an Easter Day, is half so fine and bright." It is most important that during Easter, eggs or Pasch eggs should be eaten.

SYMBOL OF CREATION.

The reason is that the egg is symbolical of creation. When some one asks you:—"which comes first, the hen or the egg?"—your answer must be the egg. This is symbolical of the recreation of spring. For at this time everything is awakened from the winter sleep of death. (The Saturday before Easter Sunday is called egg-Sunday). The practice of presenting eggs to our friends at Easter is Magian or Persian, and bears allusion to the mundane egg, for which Ormazd and Ahriman were to contend till the consummation of all things. It prevailed not only with the Persians, but also among the Jews, Egyptians and Hindus. Christians as usual adopted this custom also to symbolise the Resurrection of their Saviour, and they colour the egg red, very properly in allusion to the blood of their redemption. Pope Paul V issued a beautiful ritual:—"Bless, Lord, We beseech Thee, this Thy creature of eggs that it may become a wholesome sustenance to Thy faithful servant, eating it in thankfulness to Thee on account of the Resurrection of our Lord."

ON THE WAY TO ELYSIUM.

It is also supposed that the whole Universe was "hatched" like an egg, or created at Easter tide Blessed are they who die and are buried at Easter Tide. Hence the ancient custom of burial of persons with their feet to the East to signify that "they died in the home of Resurrection" for Christ "is the Day, Spring and the Sun of Righteousness." This custom is also borrowed from the ancient Greeks who buried their dead with the face upward looking towards heaven and the feet turned to the East or the rising Sun to indicate that the deceased was on his way to Elysium and not to the region of Eternal Night.

Notes of the Day

Ban On Merchants

The efforts of the Bombay Government to evade the implications of their order served on a number of Bombay merchants' associations are hardly a success. Everybody knows that on the 6th instant the Bombay Police Commissioner served an order on about fifty leading merchants representing about 25 associations, forbidding them to attend "any meeting at which the lawful acts or orders of the Government of Bombay or by some other Government by law established in British India are to be protested against, condemned or disapproved, or the annulment, cancellation or withdrawal of such acts or orders is to be recommended, advocated, suggested or advised or any meeting at which action of a like or similar nature is taken or proposed to be taken." The comprehensive and drastic terms of the order need no emphasis. The merchants concerned obeyed the order to the letter. They not only abandoned their own proposed meeting in Bombay, but some of them declined to attend a meeting of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce proposed to be held at Delhi.

Clearly Prohibited.

The Bombay merchants explained publicly that Government's order made it impossible for them to attend the Delhi meeting. There was every probability of that meeting discussing the effects of Government's Ordinances on Trade and Commerce and of their suggesting the withdrawal of some of the Ordinances. But that would imperil the position of the Bombay merchants. They might be prosecuted for suggesting or advising the withdrawal of Government's lawful orders or for being about to do such an unlawful thing in open defiance of the order served on them. But now the Bombay Government naively assure the public that the order does not prevent the merchants from attending any meeeting held "for the purpose of transacting the normal business of any commercial association." Suppose the Delhi meeting thinks—wrongly, it may be assumed—that some acts of Government have adversely affected Indian business and contemplate appealing to Government to be so gracious as to annul those acts. Can the Bombay merchants served with the police order join in the appeal? They cannot even attend the meeting where the appeal is suggested. Government's explanation cannot mitigate the severity of their previous order.

'Minimum Force."

In the discussion in the Legislative Assembly on the ill-treatment of certain women political prisoners of Delhi, Sir James Crerar trotted out the usual official plea that 'force was used in the last resort' that only "minimum force" was used, and that "there was no evidence that the women police deliberately and gratuitously maltreated these prisoners or used more force than was absolutely required." Does it really not occur to officials that what the police lightly call "minimum force" may often amount to positive cruelty, especially in dealing with women? The Home Member side-tracked the main issue when he said that, "women and children had been placed for the purposes of propaganda in the forefront of the agitation regardless of any injury they might suffer." He knows well that women have come forward in this movement of their own free will. But it is an uncomfortable thought that something must be wrong with the present system of government that has drawn even women into the National Movement.

Good Cause For Distrust.

The gist of the Maharaja of Bikaner's latest speech on the Federal Scheme is that almost all the Princes would willingly join the Federation if it is only made worthwhile for them to do so. That is to say, if they are given a dominant position in the Federal Legislature, probably not less than one-third representation, and several other safeguards, the present controversy about Federation versus Confederacy will stop at once and the Princes will plump for the Federation. But if a few Princes are given a-third of the total representation and the Muslims, another one-third, what remains for the majority and other minorities would be but a mockery of democratic Government, even apart from the numerous safeguards that are proposed to be set off against the transfer of responsibility at the Centre. It is no wonder then that many besides Mr. Jinnah are getting profoundly distrustful of the proposed scheme of Federation.

COLLEGE STUDENTS ON TRIAL FOR POSSESSION OF BULLETINS

CALCUTTA, March 24.

Prof. J. L. Banerji, M.L.C., was examined to-day as defence witness in the case in which Dinesh Chandra Chatterji and Adhir Kumar Chakravartty, students, Vidyasagar College, are being prosecuted on charge of having in possession for distribution seventy copies of unauthorised leaflets in their room in Vidyasagar College Hostel. Mr. Banerji said that he knew the accused who were his students. The walls of the room in which accused resided did not reach the roof and bundle of papers could easily be thrown into the room from both sides as well as from the verandah. Witness said that the accused and other students complained of unauthorised leaflets being found in their rooms. Witness found such leaflets in his house also.

The hearing was adjourned.—A.P.

Tipsy-Cake

"As journalists" says the Bori Bunder oracle "we are bound to regret the result (of the I.D.M. Security Case) which must add to the difficulties of a difficult profession." It would be interesting to know in what capacity our contemporary does not regret it. Perhaps, in the capacity of "rival journalists." After all every mother must think first of her own off-spring.

* * *

As an Anglo-Indian journalist of course, Bori Bunder need have no regrets. In the Court we were told that there is no such thing as the liberty of the press. Not in English Law. But in practice the liberty of the Anglo-Indian press is officially recognised.

* * *

The Old Dame concludes with befitting pomposity, "It is for this reason that the jurisdiction to pronounce upon the wisdom or unwisdom of executive action has been withheld from courts of justice; and, in the opinion of very high judicial authority, it has been rightly withheld."

* * *

But if she were asked to tell us who was the very high judicial authority who said this, she would be cornered, because no judicial authority high or low has ever said it.

* * *

One of the proposals to be discussed at the Ottawa Conference is that for the pooling of the Empire's resources. The pool, of course, will be kept in Lombard Street and ultimately annexed by the banker.

* * *

Crowds are flocking to see a dead whale that has been washed ashore at Ratnagiri, as there is a superstition that there is something supernatural about a dead whale which is washed ashore. It wont take long, we imagine, to become unpleasantly evident that there is something very simply natural about a dead whale which is washed ashore, in the shape of its impressive effect on the atmosphere. After which there is likely to be a hasty general exodus to the interior.

* * *

A Persian couplet quoted in the Punjab Council raised a fearful storm and ultimately had to be withdrawn. The member who quoted it should have known how many interpretations can be placed on a Persian couplet and what trouble it may lead to. A high Government official once very nearly had to resign his job on account of his translation of a Persian couplet in an official document.

* * *

In the present instance the offended minister claimed that the couplet meant that "while the country was burning, ministers who had no sense of honour, were rolling in luxury." The phrase certainly tends to bring into hatred and contempt the ministers by law established and the truth is obviously immaterial. That is our ruling.

* * *

The next point is whether a member can call for the withdrawal of an objectionable phrase or couplet after the debate is over and here the President's ruling was that it can.

* * *

Our own view is and always has been that withdrawal is a very poor solatium for wounded feelings in such a case and that if every M.L.A. or M.L.C. were made to deposit security on taking his seat, which would be liable to forfeiture if he used words tending to bring other members into hatred or contempt or ridicule, whether by metaphor, inference, misinterpretation, misconstruction, misunderstanding, mistranslation, misconception, sheer cussedness or otherwise, it would be a jolly good thing.

* * *

We have not the couplet before us so we cannot apply our scholarly mind to a solution of the question whether it does or does not mean that ministers are rolling in luxury. It may have meant that they are gamboling in luxury, or enjoying a favoured position in some way or other. But we are quite certain that it didn't mean that they were starving or living in reduced circumstances or anything of that kind.

* * *

There was a similar breeze in the House of Commons in mail week when one Welsh Member accused another Welsh Member of making "misleading and lying statements." As they were both Welshmen it was really a case of the pot calling the kettle black. (If any Welshman reads this we apologise in anticipation).

* * *

Ultimately the offending member substituted for "lying statements" that the offended member was "a perverter of the truth." But that didn't save him and he was ultimately ordered to leave the House and retired with the flag still flying and all the honours of war. It didn't strike the Punjabi Councillor to create a fresh joyous complication by substituting an alternative Persian couplet.

DETENUS' TRANSFER OUT OF BENGAL

Discussion In The Assembly

NEW DELHI, Mar. 24.

When the Legislative Assembly re-assembled to-day the President announced that the following were elected to the Standing Finance Committee:—Messrs. Morton, Raju, Anklesaria, Mukerjee, Mazumdar, Scott, Ziauddin, Nawaz Khan, Muazzam, Sarda, G. P. Singh, Harban Singh, Bagla and Jog

The following were elected to the Standing Committee of Emigration:—Mr. Patil, Sir Abdulla Suhrawardy, Messrs. Fox, Joshi, Permanand, Rafiuddin Ahmed and Rajah and Sir Henry Gidney.

At question time Mr. Shafee Daudi asked whether Government was aware that the announcement made on March 19 did not satisfy the Muslim public.

Sir George Rainy.—I think it is a question of opinion.

Mr. Thampan.—Are Government aware that politically-minded people are considerably excited over the fact that Government propose to give away thirty per cent. to Muslims, thirty per cent. to European and other vested interests and ten per cent to depressed classes and that Hindus come in nowhere?

Sir George Rainy.—I am not aware of that either.

DETENUS TRANFER BILL.

Discussion then resumed on the Bengal Detenus Transfer Bill. Mr. Sykes moved an amendment proposing the transfer of detenus to jails in any Governor's Province. This was supported by Mr. Mitra, but opposed by the Home Member. The amendment was rejected by 58 votes against 34, a number of members both Independents and others remaining neutral.

Mr. Mitra then moved an amendment to the effect that the Jail Rules should include a provision for the grant of travelling allowances to the nearest relations of the detenus twice a year for interview; and also provide for the production as far as possible of conditions obtaining in Bengal, specially as regards diet and the manner of cooking the food. During his speech, he obtained from Sir James Crerar a statement that there were no detenus of any description in the Deoli Jail.

T. A. FOR RELATIVES OF DETENUS.

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer supported the amendment pointing out that detenus were neither anarchists nor terrorists nor revolutionaries.

Sir Abdur Rahim and Mr. Amarnath Dutt also supported the motion. Mr. Biswas held the amendment impracticable and said it would be better to leave the matter where it was, and accept the Home Member's assurance.

Mr. Gayaprasad Singh said that there was nothing unreasonable in asking for traveling allowances and suitable diet.

Sir Cowasjee Jehangir thought that the granting of travelling allowance to the relations of detenus was justified, and if this was done, Government would be helping themselves and the Bengal Government of the future.

Pandit Sen though he was entirely opposed to the Bill supported Mr. Mitra's amendment on the principle that something was better than nothing.

DETENUS, NOT PRISONERS.

Mr. S C. Sen asked "When you provide for salaams to the Jail Officer by detenus, cant you arrange for the provision of cots to the relations for interviews and for food according to a Bengali's requirements. Detenus are not prisoners."

Ahmed Nawaz Khan opined that they would be indirectly encouraging terrorists or the civil disobedience movement by granting these comforts. Already detenus procured in jail opium tobacco, etc.

HOME MEMBER OPPOSES

The Home Member while not accepting the amendment, did not withdraw any assurance he gave in various stages of the debate. He repeated the assurance that every endeavour would be made to introduce as far as possible conditions obtaining in Bengal in respect of diet. So far as detention in places which are centrally administered were concerned, rules, would be drawn up which would give effect to these conditions and Bengal food would be provided, besides indoor and outdoor games. If any members were willing to give useful suggestions in this respect, he was prepared to receive them as rules were still under preparation. He gave a further assurance that as electric fans could not be had in Deoli, punkhas would be provided during summer. To those who wanted to interview detenus, Sir James could not undertake to pay travelling allowance, as it was not an obligation which any Government in any part of India was prepared to accept. He did not think that Bengal Government should be under statutory obligation to make payments which would have to be deferayed by taxpayers of Bengal.

AMENDMENT LOST.

The House divided and the amendment was lost by 43 votes against 50.

PERIODICAL EXAMINATION BY M. L. A.s.

Mr. S. C. Mitra moved an amendment urging periodical examination of detenus by a Committee of the Assembly to report on suitability of place of detention and general comfort of detenus to Government He said that present unofficial visitors to jails were persons whose reports were subjected to much public criticism. It was in the interest of Government that members of the Assembly should be selected for visiting jails.

Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar urged Government to accept the amendment as otherwise they would be lending themselves to criticism that they were not too enthusiastic about comforts of detenus. Visits by the Assembly Committee would enable members of the House to appreciate real facts of conditions in detention camps and there would be no room for wrong allegations (according to the Home Member) which occasionally found themselves in the press.

Mr. Harbilas Sarda and Mr. C. C. Biswas further supported the amendment, the latter demanding its acceptance as it would produce moral any phychological effect on the people.

Mr. Amarnath Dutt said that these amendments were necessary in the interests of maintenance of British rule.

Mr. K. C. Neogy broke his silence in the debate owing to piteous appeals made by Mr. Mudaliar and Mr. Biswas to Government. He thought that it was no use trying to soften the stony hearts of Government members. The best method of dealing with the Government members was to throw out the measure.

Mr. Amarnath Dutt had referred to censorship of messages. Mr. Neogy said that this might have been the cause of nothing appearing in the papers about the incident which appeared on March 8 at Hijli. Information that had reached him was that trouble there was very serious.

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer said that Opposition's duty was to move reasonable amendments and put the Government in the wrong if they chose to oppose it.

Sir James crerar said that the inspection of detention camps was already provided for under the rules and any further inspection by the Assembly Committee was impracticable.

The amendment was lost by 53 votes to 42.—A. P.

Mr. Patel moved omission of Clause Four which bars High Courts from exercising their powers under Section 491 of Civil Procedure Code.

Mr Lalchand Navalrai characterised this as the most important amendment. He argued that no legislation could take away fundamental right given by common law. Bombay and Madras High Courts had held that view. Only Calcutta High Court had held otherwise.

Mr. Biswas: The Law Member himself had argued the case.

Mr Navalrai: Then the Law Member is prejudiced. (Laughter).

The Law Member: Now it is the view of that Court.

When legal argument in this strain was going on and Mr. Navalrai had said that Law Member had lost the case he had put up and the Law Member said: "not so easily" and Mr. Navalrai retorted: "I know the obstinacy of the other side."

Sir Cowasji Jehangir asked the President: "Sir, have we become the High Court. I want your ruling."

President: The Hon'ble Member has sufficient intelligence to answer the question himself.

Law Member: We have plenty of politics. Let us have a little law.

Mr. Navalrai had not concluded when the Assembly adjourned till 28th.—A. P.

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau 31, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

MAY.

New York, Mar. 24.	
Previous Closing Rate	6.45
To-day's Opening Rate	6.51
Difference	+.05
To-day's Closing Rate	6.50
Difference	+.04
Broach Expectation	Rs. 203

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

MAY.

Liverpool, Mar. 24.	
Previous Closing Rate	4.82
To-day's Opening Rate	4.82
Difference	Unchanged
To-day's Closing Rate	4.85
Difference	+.03

BALLOT FOR GENERAL STRIKE

Jamnadas Mehta Appeals To Railway Workers

(From A Correspondent.)

DOHAD, Mar. 23.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, the President of the Union, arrived here this morning in connection with the ballot for the "general strike." In the afternoon a meeting of the Executive Committee was held in the Union office where it was resolved that in pursuance of the resolution of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, a ballot of the members of the Union be taken on the 31st instant on the question of the "general strike" as a protest against the unjust retrenchment. The Managing Committee also contributed the Union's quota at the rate an anna per member to the strike fund..

Late in the afternoon a public meeting was held where, dealing with the question of the All India Railway strike, Mr. Jamnadas stated that no option was now left open except to get ready for "general strike" of Railwaymen all over the Country. Retrenchment, demotions, shortime, wage cut and increased taxation has sent thousands of men in the streets to starve and those who retained their jobs were hardly able to keep body and soul together. He had hopes that the Murphy Court report would deal out even handed justice to them but he was sorry to have been disappointed as that Court had proved to be a broken reed. Against the strength of evidence the Murphy Court had recorded some findings. In spite of the evidence recorded, it had refused to record some findings and when it recorded favourable findings it omitted to make recommendations accordingly. He did not know whether the Railway Board would now be encouraged to enforce further retrenchment as they proposed to do.

HEAVY LOSS TO WORKERS.

The Railway budget which was recently discussed in Assembly had quite clearly shown that the Railwaymen's Federation had made very practical suggestions last year about the stoppage of the contribution to the general revenues and about borrowing from the Depreciation Fund. These suggestions were scouted by the Railway Board when made by the Federation last year. The Murphy Court also in its ignorance had called these suggestions "jugling", but their adoption by the Railway Board for the next year's budget showed that if it had been done a year earlier, thousands of Railwaymen would have been saved from starvation and misery.

While thousands of men had thus been sacked he did not know how many officers were reduced. The wage cut, to which the superior officers had reluctantly submitted, was made inclusive of additional income tax and therefore amounting really to less than 5 per cent. Against this the workmen had lost 30, 40, and even 75 per cent. by demotion, wage cut and short time; and we have this extraordinary result that the higher the remuneration of the Railway employee the smaller was the wage cut to which he was subjected and vice versa.

Against such injustice the only remedy was "general strike." It must be the strike of men's own choice, said Mr. Jamnadas. They must feel convinced that a strike was necessary. A strike declared at the instance of leaders was worse than useless. It must be their own deleberate act and there should be no mistake about it. The Federation had, therefore, asked them to take ballot and their Managing Committee had fixed the date 31st instant 32 for taking the ballot. If they felt convinced that the time for a strike had arrived, they should vote for a strike if not, they should vote against it.

Sir Grimwood Mears Leaves For Home

ALLAHABAD, March 23.

Sir Grimwood and Lady Mears left to-day for Bombay 'en route' to England. They had a splendid send-off at the railway station.

The band of the Cheshire Regiment played Auld Lang Syne as the train steamed off.

Among those present were the Judges of the High Court, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and a large number of advocates.

The police dispersed a meeting got up to-day at Alfred Park in celebration of Bhagat Singh Day. No arrests were made.—A.P.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, Mar. 24.	
Silver Ready	17 13/16
Lower	4 annas
Silver Forward	17 7/8
Lower	4 annas

Market.—America and India sold.

BOMBAY MARKET

Bombay, Mar. 24.			
Silver (Spot)	55	4	0
Silver Chaitra	55	10	0
Gold (Spot)	27	8	0
Gold Chaitra	27	6	0

ZEPPELIN REACHES AMERICA

Successful Crossing Of Atlantic

LONDON, Mar. 23.

Pernamboco—The Graf Zeppelin which left Friedrichshafen on March 21 with nine passengers, a crew of 44 and mails on board, passed over the island of Fernando Noronha at 11 a.m. to-day, thus completing the first of a series of ten Atlantic crossings which it is proposed to perform this year.

LATER.

Within a few minutes of the scheduled time, the Graf Zeppelin moored. The commander stated that the trip was uneventful.—Reuter.

EMPIRE FIRST

British Trade Policy

LONDON Mar. 23.

Government were unable to enter into discussions with any foreign Governments which might prejudice the Ottawa Conference. It would lead to no useful results if a trade mission was sent at present, declared Sir John Simon (Foreign Secretary) when asked by Mr. Hannon if any arrangements had been made to receive an Argentine trade mission in Britain.

Replying to a suggestion of Sir Percy Harris, that it was an unfriendly action, Sir John Simon replied that the Argentine Government were the first to recognise that there was nothing unfriendly in it.—Reuter.

Muslim Ahrar Volunteers Leave For Kashmir

A jatha of seven Muslim volunteers belonging to the newly formed Ahrar Party left Bombay for Kashmir on Thursday night. The volunteers were taken in a procession from the Madanpura mosque to the Azad Maidan where a redemption was arranged.

The processionists carried Red banners with the star and crescent and placards with inscriptions regarding Kashmir and Frontier. They marched slowly from Madanpura and wended their way through Muslim localities of the city and reached Azad Maidan after nearly two hours march.

On their way they were treated by Muslim shopkeepers with Sharbat. The volunteers were garlanded at the Chotani Swadeshi Stores in Bhendi Bazar. [illegible]

STOP PRESS

NEW DELHI, March 24.

About thirty Princes held a private conference to-day when no Ministers were present It is understood that no definite issue was tackled and that there was general exchange of views. Those who attended the conference included the Nawab of Bhopal, Chancellor. Maharajah of Bikanir, Maharaja of Patialia Maharaja of Kolhapur, Chief of Sangli and His Highness of Panna. Tomorrow there will be first meeting of the Standing Committee of the Princes' Chamber when Ministers' Committee Report on constitutional questions will come up for consideration. It is understood that Ministers have submitted unanimous report which recommends Federation with British India subject to safeguards which include, for instance, provision against change in constitution or in federal subjects without approval of certain majority of Federal Legislature.

The scheme's chief success lies in combining the best point of both schools of thought and in devising machinery for electoral purposes whereby while the States are to preserve the right both of individual representation and of individual dissent on any matter affecting the State concerned, machinery is to be devised with a view to secure concerned action among confederating States. While no authoritative information is available regarding nature of the proposed allocation of seats it is expected that of 109 States some will of course have direct representation and that none may have less than half a vote which may be so exercised that of the two States making an electoral unit one may send its nominee to the Upper House and the other to the Lower House and alternate seats at succeeding election. Further as regards 127 smaller states they may have to be grouped into electoral units on somewhat similar basis as they are for election of their representatives to Chamber of Princes. The Scheme prepared by Ministers, it is claimed by those in the know, would take Federal scheme a step further. It may be added that though the scheme is unanimous Sir Akbar Hydari is reported to stand firmly to his proposition in favour of unicameral legislature.

The Standing Committee of Princes meets to-morrow at Kashmere House to discuss the scheme in all its bearings.—A. P.

"Tradition Of Injustice Established In India"

(Continued from Page 1).

informed concerning the alleged stopping of the telegram. What actually happened was Pandit Malaviya submitted the telegram of 1100 words containing what the authorities believed much inaccurate information; nevertheless the postal officials did not raise any objection.

The officials asked Pandit Malaviya to pay the fee which seemed to be very reasonable. (Laughter). But Pandit Malaviya demurred desiring to send at press rates upon which the officials pointed out that Pandit Malaviya had no connection with the press.

In conclusion Pandit Malaviya did not wish to send the telegram owing to the high cost of transmission.

Sir S. Hoare said that no effective step to constitutional advance, either in the Central or in Provinces was possible without some kind of communal settlement. The Government were not prepared to accept the deadlock. Government's position was very clearly stated last December by the Prime Minister, who said that while the best solution would be for the communities to agree among themselves, if the communities failed the Government would be compelled to give provisional decision, enabling constitutional advance.

It would be most regretable if the Government were compelled to decide the whole series of vital questions the result of which would be that we would be dictating terms of the Indian constitution, thus abandoning the attempt persistently made to build up a constitution on the foundation of mutual agreements. He was very sorry that the communities had not agreed among themselves and appeared to be so worried about the future. The communities felt that they had been drawn into discussion of final details of the constitution before they were sure of safeguards necessary for their very existence.

Sir Samuel Hoare could understand their anxiety and could only say to them that if they believed our word last December there was no reason why they should disbelieve our word to-day.

WE HAD GIVEN OUR WORD.

We said we would insist on the necessary safeguards for the minorities in any constitutional act The Government had given their word. The Commons had given their word by the approval of Government's policy. We intended to advance exactly as the Government said it would advance last December. Meanwhile Sir S. Hoare suggested that the leaders of the communities should concentrate their efforts in organising their forces for the invitable future elections than the heated discussions concerning Government's intentions. There was a real need to-day for effective organisation of political parties. Time was short before the date of future elections when grave issues might be decided.

STAND FOR ALL-INDIA FEDERATION.

Sir Samuel Hoare added that whilst he fully realised the great complexities of the All-India Federation he was convinced that All-India Federation, comprising the States and Provinces, would give India the best change of constitutional development on sound foundation.

"I wish to say with full authority of the Government that we are as deeply interested in the development of All-India Federation as in last Winter. We wish to see the Princes enter the Federal system, believing not only that the Princes would best serve their own interests, but also the interests of India and the Empire. Differences of opinion among 600 States were to be expected, each Prince having a duty of the dynasty to the State to scrutinise very carefully the terms upon which he would be invited to enter a new form of Government."

"Modifications may be required in the federal plan which we will be prepared to consider. We do not in the least wish to impose a dictated scheme on the Indian States. We want a workable scheme of effective federation, not a mere agreement to co-operate but a scheme combining the British India and the Indian States for agreed purposes in the organic constitutional structure. I hope I have made it very clear that Government is intensely interested in the success of All-India Federation and welcomed the latest information from India showing that despite the obvious differences as regards details and method there is a solid body of support, both in Indian States and in British India, behind All-India Federal advance."

Sir Samuel Hoare reiterated the Government's intention to proceed with the programme and that they did not intend to be deflected from it by threats or force or sudden alarms. Meanwhile primary duty of Government was to maintain law and order, thus preventing India from drifting into anarchy and chaos. That did not mean that we believed that India could be governed indefinitely by Ordinances which were intended to deal with the emergency. Ordinances would be enforced as long as emergency continued.

MAINTAINING FOUNDATIONS OF STABLE GOVT.

He would be lacking in candour to the House if he suggested that emergency had yet passed. We intended to proceed with the programme believing that we should carry it through. Meantime we would maintain soundly and firmly the foundations of stable Government.

Sir Samuel Hoare paid a tribute to the work of the Franchise and the States Inquiry Committees who had been travelling throughout India and were making substantial progress. Every member of the House ought to be grateful to those Committees, particularly their chairmen, for the great efforts they had been making in order to complete, at comparatively short time, the work that might normally take many months, indeed years. There was a third inquiry which had made considerable progress, namely Lord Eustace Percy's inquiry into the relations between the Federal and Provincial State Finance. There was also the Consultative Committee composed of representative Indians which had already two sessions and would have another session during the Spring.

Though they had not reached the end of their labours they had collected Indian opinion on a series of points which would be very valuable when drafting the Constitutional Bill. "We in London had not been idle. We have been having daily meetings with all available expert opinion and considering in detail the points likely to emerge in Indian Constitution. We have proceeded with best goodwill with inquiries we had undertaken last December. We realise to the fullest the great difficulties which are inherent in the present position in India of which the first is communal difficulty and the second a complexity of the whole question of All-India Federation.

MEERUT ACCUSED.

Replying to a question of Mr. Buchanan about the Meerut case, Sir Samuel Hoare regretted the delay but said that the fault lay with the prisoners who had made repeated pretexts for delay. He hoped that the trial would end in next month or two. He suggested that Br. Buchanan and his friends might use their influence to avoid constant repetition of pretexts for delay.

The debate concluded after Sir Samuel Hoare's speech.—Reuter.

CITY NOTES

ARE WE LOSING EAST AFRICAN TRADE?

BIG DROP IN EXPORTS OF INDIAN TEXTILES

BOMBAY, March 24.

The statistics of Bombay textile trade published by the Bombay Millowners Association are of special interest just now. The report covers the month of February and it appears that we had, during the last few years two good markets The first was East Africa where we have had cultural sentiment in favour of Indian mills. The second was the Persian Gulf area which has been only recently captured by our mills.

FAIRLY STEADY EXPORTS.

Our exports to the Persian Gulf consist of both yarn and cloth. Yarns have been on the average of 750,000lbs. per month last year and this has been kept up this year also. Cloth has been nearly 2,700,000 yards per month and in this direction there has been an improvement, the average for the last two months being nearly 5,000,000 yards. This is an indication that, in this market, we are more than holding our own. Most of the exports are from Bombay mills. This is an encouraging feature.

A MILLION YARDS LESS

The exports to East Africa have not been as good. In yarns, our average has been almost negligible, the reason being that there is no weaving trade in these areas, the people rather preferring to buy the finished product and being willing to leave the styles and other qualities to the outside manufacturers. In cloth, the exports for last year were about 2,300,000 yards but this year the average has been only 1,300,000 yards, or a loss of one million yards per month.

PROBABLE CAUSES

It is probable that the chief factor determining the volume of our exports to East Africa is the Japanese competition. As between Britain and India, we seemed to be getting a fair portion of the trade but with Japan coming in with depreciated currency both India and Britain have lost considerable ground in this and other areas. We cannot compete on better terms with the Japanese products and it would appear that the Bombay mills will have to exert themselves to prevent their Indian business from drifting away in the same direction.

A BELGIAN ACHIEVEMENT

The Governor of the Bank of Belgium announced to his shareholders that on the eve of the London Crisis, his bank owned £228 millions of gold and in a few hours on the loss of faith in London, he was able to increase it to £ 357 millions. He naturally took pride in saying that "there could no longer be any doubt of the strong foundation of the Belga". After this, it was almost ironical to note that he concluded with "remarks on the harmful effects of gold hoarding."

STERLING TENDERS

The amount of tenders for this week's purchases of sterling were lower than last week. Though this is not necessarily a sign of weekness, it becomes significant in view of the many holidays this week and difficulty in getting gold out of India. Next week, there should be a corresponding rush of gold and a supply of sterling in the market.

TRAMWAYS AND CHEAPER ENERGY

The Tramways have announced that they have approached the Government with a view to reduction in rates for energy for power in industries. This step would be in the right direction if at the same time the question of general reduction in rates had been tackled. The company can make better profits by increasing the consumption of energy in small quantities. In proof of this it is only necessary to point out that, when the ten units consumers were exempted in the Finance bill, the Government found that it made a difference of one third of the whole revenue expected from the electricity surcharge.

SIMPLEX REORGANISATION

At the meeting of Simplex share holders it was admitted that the valuation of the old shares at Rs. 10 was too low and the Chartered Bank was agreeable to make it Rs. 17 per share. It is understood that the majority of shareholders want it to be largely increased, the reserve fund being used for this purpose. It is a matter for consideration whether some proper compromise cannot be arrived at giving the shareholders an equitable share in the assets of the concern, the debenture holders acquiring the rights of participation in profits in the new working, in the hope that this would be a better rate than the interest now proposed to be paid.

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The Chronicle.")

T T. ON LONDON.

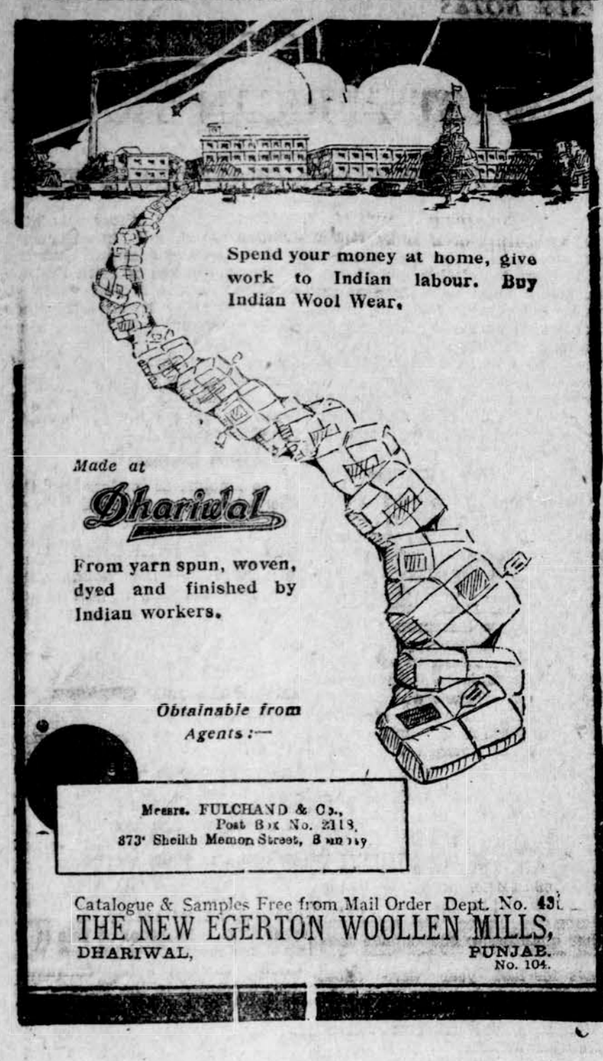
New York, March 24.	
Previous Closing	3.64 1/4
To-day's Closing	3.63 1/4
Difference	+.04

T. T. ON NEW YORK.

London, March 24.	
Previous Closing	3.64 1/8
To-day's Closing	3.70 3/8

'ZENITH' DRAKSHASAV.

Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day.



Spend your money at home, give work to Indian labour. Buy Indian Wool Wear.

Made at

Dhariwal

From yarn spun, woven, dyed and finished by Indian workers.

Obtainable from Agents:—

Messrs. FULCHAND & Co., Post Box No. 2118, 373 Sheikh Memon Street, Bombay

Catalogue & Samples Free from Mail Order Dept. No. 43

THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS, DHARIWAL, PUNJAB. No. 104.

A father once gave each of his two sons a gold watch. After sometime the watches needed repairs. One took his to a wayside repair shop, the other took his to a watch specialist. The latter's watch is still in service while the other fellow now owns a "tin ticker."

CHEAP WORKMANSHIP IS EXPENSIVE.

WE LEARN BY EXPERIENCE.

If you want your Chrysler, Plymouth, Maxwell car or International Truck repaired to give you years of satisfactory service, come to the firm who have over 8 and 20 years experience in repairing these cars.

Large stocks of genuine spare parts always carried.

THE AUTOMOBILE CO. LTD. 5-12 QUEENS ROAD BOMBAY FOR CARS OF REPUTE

FRAGRANT ICE COLD LEMON CREAM REGISTERED

This is an ideal hair dressing for ladies and gentlemen, in a hot country like India. Used in the morning, it keeps the brain cool and free from fatigue the whole day. Gives sound refreshing sleep, if used before retiring. Cures headache, dizziness and weak memory. Stops hair falling and makes it long black, soft and glossy.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

KELVIN CHEMICAL CO., BOMBAY, 4.

Take a Note of 27th March at 9-30 a.m.

WAGLE'S

FEATS OF STRENGTH along with a selected batch of Artists who will entertain you with MUSIC, PYRAMIDS, TRICK CYCLING, Mimicries, etc.

IN A

GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT

AT

THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Tickets at:—

Mr. Pandya's Library	Lamington Road.
The Allies Restaurant	Lamington Road.
The Cecil Restaurant	Hughes Road.
T. A. Wagh & Co., Chemists	Girgaum Road.
Vasant Brothers	Girgaum Road.

BURMESE REBELS' ENCOUNTER WITH AMBUSH PARTY

Safe Retreat To Jungle Haunt

RANGOON, March 23.

An armed rebel ration party sf seven men was seen by an ambush party of civil and military police near Venauk village, Tharrawaddy District, in the small hours of the morning of March 21.

On being challenged, the rebels opened fire, which was replied to with several volleys from the military police. The ration party took a route other than the one expected by the officer in charge of the ambush police party and the nearest point which the rebels approached was some 200 yards distant.

NO INJURY.

The rebels slipped away into the jungle under cover of darkness without apparent injury, though, it is possible that one or two members may have been wounded.

One rebel leader recently arrested was admitted to hospital, where he died last week.

A dacoity is reported from Meiktila, where the criminals tortured a Burman woman inmate of a house by burning her so severely that the woman died in the hospital two days later.—A.P.

ZALUN SHOOTING

Further details of the Zalun shooting incident in which an young barrister and his companion lost their lives show that Barrister Lunn Thi with Po Kaw and a cart driver, M. G. Shein was returning home in a bullock cart and when it was just passing the house of the assistant township officer U To Maung, somebody ordered the cart to stop as there was no light. The cart was not stopped.

Ba Nyun, brother-in-law of To Maung, called out to the people in the cart. The cart was stopped. There was some hot exchange of words and according to some witnesses blows with sticks and three gun shots followed. Lunn Thi was picked up dead and Po Kaw died a few hours later in hospital.

The additional district magistrate is holding a magisterial enquiry.—A.P.

Your VIGOUR & VITALITY in the temptations inseparable from modern life and luxury must pass away like a spring flower, unless you make sure that you supply that deficiency of "V V" Capital before you "go under" as bankrupts do!

No talents and no opportunities can give a man or woman that sense of triumph, that lovely attractiveness and that supreme happiness which Vigour and Vitality can bestow.

Just investigate the formula and try a bottle of

"ASGANDHRA"

Concentrated Compound Elixir of Ashwagandha, Salamisri, Vitamins B, C, E & G, and Sodium Glycerophosphates and Formates

and convince yourself that it is a tonic more powerful and palatable than anything hitherto produced in tonics, that its formula has not been kept a secret, that the therapeutic action of the ingredients is harmless though very active and that it is NOT a secret quack tonic but a well-balanced scientific compound mostly herbal and without any animal fat or poisonous drugs. In short it is a Pure Swadeshi tonic that

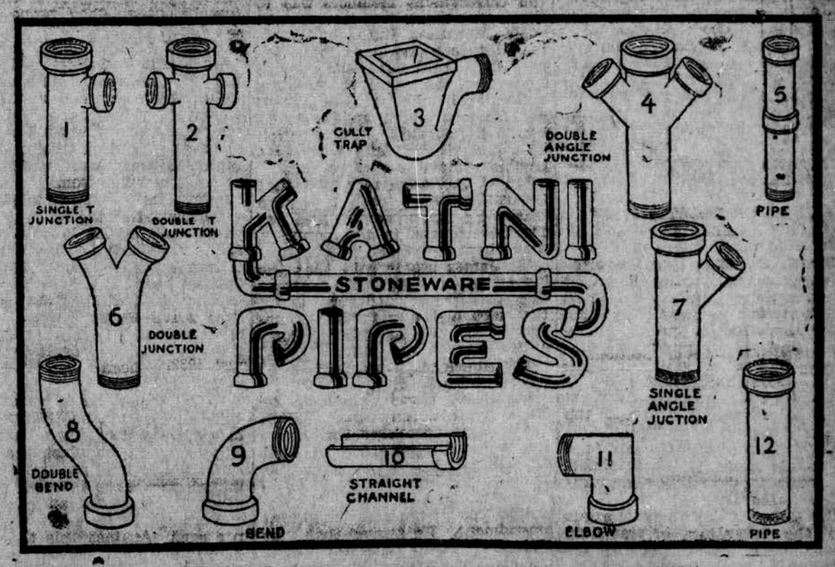
COSTS LESS AND DOES MORE!

8 oz. bottle costs only Rs. 2-0 (to last for 8-10 days) & 12 oz. bottle costs only Rs. 2-12 (to last for 12-14 days)

Can be had from all leading Chemists or through

PARAGON PRODUCTS COMPANY,

Tel. No. 23402. Amrut Bldg., Ballard Estate, BOMBAY. Telegrams: "KLEENOLOU."



THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.,
Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

TORNADO HORRORS IN US

300 Killed: 2,500 Injured

TWO MILLION DOLLARS DAMAGE

LONDON, Mar. 24.

Birmingham (Alabama)—Three hundred are now known to have died following a tornado which struck four Southern States on March 22.

Two thousand five hundred have been injured and 7,000 rendered homeless.

Damage to property amounts to two million dollars.

Governor Miller, of Albama, has issued a proclamation urging the people of Albama to contribute to the relief of the sufferers. Similar action has been taken by the Governors of several other States.—Reuter.

EUROPEANS AND FILMS

MADRAS, March 23.

A deputation on behalf of the European Association waited on the Home Member this afternoon at the Secretariat and represented that the European Association should have adequate representation on the Board of Film Censors in Madras, and that instructions should be issued to the police to exercise better control on cinema posters and advertisements.

The Home Member promised to consider the representations.—A.P.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, March 24.

The share market remains closed owing to Holidays but business in Government Securities was open. Most of the operators are out of Bombay so there was only scattered business. 3 1/2 per cent opened to-day at Rs. 81/4 but declined to Rs. 60/15 on scattered long liquidation. Business was much restricted and later on prices rallied to Rs. 61/1. Other securities were virtually unchanged in the absence of business.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, March 24.

Khandeish	895 Bales
Central India	1,369 ,,
Barsi/Nugger	765 ,,
Hyderabad-Gaorani	511 ,,
Berar	2,870 ,,
Central Provinces	820 ,,
Dhollera	1,368 ,,
N.-W. Provinces	100 ,,
Rajputana	180 ,,
Sind-Punjab	1,249 ,,
Broach	3,382 ,,
Compta/Dharwar	10 ,,
Westerns/Northerns	16 ,,
Egyptians	377 ,,
East Africans	771 ,,
Cotton	14,473 ,,
Wheat	14,662 Cwts.
Linseed	17,139 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	1,485 ,,
Gingellyseeds	2,993 ,,
Poppyseed	347 ,,
Groundnuts	7,861 ,,
Castorseeds	6,274 ,,
Rice	30,055 ,,
Myrabollams	5,532 ,,
Cottonseeds	25,277 ,,
Gram	1,834 ,,
Jowar	3,747 ,,
Maize	69 ,,
Barley	697 ,,
Barley	697 ,,
Bajree	5,021 ,,
Coal	474 Tons.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

March 24.

British Consul, Jones, Abadan.
Bandra, Hull, Busrah.
Conti Russo, Mauri, Shanghai.
Ellora, Carter, Karachi.
Silverfer, Brown, Busrah.
President Polk, Roos, New York.

DEPARTURES.

March 25.

Shunko Maru, Equsa, Kobe.
Tottori Maru, Inada, Karachi.
Barenfels, Ahres, Hamburg.
President Polk, Roas, New York.
Varela, Denne, Busrah.
Ranpura, Furlong, Kobe.

LOADING.

March 24.

Steamer Khandalla for Durban.
Steamer Vasna for Busrah.
Steamer Hilda for Trieste.
Steamer Neuenfels for Hamburg.
Steamer Alavi for Jeddah.
Steamer Akbar for Jeddah.
Steamer Jalavihar for Rangoon.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Ranpura:—The P & O S N Co.'s English mail steamer Ranpura is expected to arrive here today at about 6 a.m. from London with the outward mails of the 10th instant, a general cargo and 100 passengers and hence she will sail for Kobe, etc., on the same day.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Conti Russo:—The Lloyd T. Co.'s mail steamer Conti Russo arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe with mails, a general cargo and passengers and hence sailed for Trieste, etc.

S.S. Bandra:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Bandra arrived in harbour yesterday from Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. President Polk:—The F F Campbell Co.'s steamer President Polk arrived in harbour yesterday from New York etc., with a general cargo and passengers and hence she will sail to-day for New York.

S.S. Shunko Maru:—The O S K steamer Shunko Maru will sail today for Kobe with a general cargo.

S.S. Barenfels:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Barenfels will sail today for Hamburg with a general cargo.

S.S. Varela:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Varela will sail to-day for Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

THE TATA OIL MILL'S QUOTATIONS.

EX-GODOWN.

Bombay, Mar. 24.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 480 per ton.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil per case of 84 lbs. Rs. 22 per case.

Filtered Til Seed Oil per case of 84 lbs. Rs. 10-8 per case.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 80 per ton.

Madan Manjari Pills

These pills restore lost appetite reinvigorate the debilitated nerves and remove mental and physical weakness.

Price:—Per Box of 40 pills Re. 1.

RAJVAIDYA NARAYANJI KESHAVJI,

Head Office:—Jamnagar (Kathiawar).

Bombay Branch:—393, Kalbadevi Road.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Mar. 24.

In full-pressed Bales	Since 1st September. 3 Days	This year.
Khandesh	895	87,399
Central India	1,369	103,970
Barsi and Nagar	765	67,583
Hyderabad-Gaorani	511	18,316
Berar	2,870	185,617
Central Provinces	820	61,636
Total Oomras	7,030	524,521
Dhoiera	1,368	130,321
N.-W. Provinces	100	26,347
Rajputana	180	44,563
Sind-Punjab	1,249	126,832
Broach	3,382	46,184
Coompta & Dharwar	10	11,908
Westerns-Notherns	16	14,467
Cocoanada		3
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		1,705
Persian		1,185
American		87,491
Egyptian and African	1,138	101,273
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	236	
Total	14,473	1,117,036

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 17th March.

In full-pressed Bales	22-3-32	This year.
Europe	928	93,217
Japan & China	6,600	485,763
Coast Ports	25	21,473
Up-country by Rail		107,864
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		16,976
Total	7,553	727,293

THE ANCIENT REMEDY IN MODERN FORM

NEEM TOOTH PASTE

Embodies full efficacy of Neem Sticks (Danton) used from ancient days in cleaning and preserving the teeth. All the astringent, deodorising and antiseptic properties have been kept in tact without its bitter taste incorporated with precipitated chalk and other substances and essential oils that are pronounced in the latest western medical science as destroying tartar, giving tone to the membranes and fragrant breath.

Also

NEEM DENTAL POWDER

Margofrice Extra Medicinal

In Nickel Cap Glass Phials.

The Calcutta Chemical Co., Ltd.

Ballygunje, CALCUTTA.

Bombay Branch: 297, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

KILLINSECT

AN EXCELLENT DEODORISER

Remember your food is clean, health is safe, clothes are moth proof, when flies, mosquitoes, ants and other insect pests are prevented from sharing your home. Kill them by spraying "KILLINSECT"—a powerful insecticide of agreeable odour.

20 oz. Bottles	Re. 1-4-0
1 Gallon tin	Rs. 7-0-0

THE DHARAMSI MORARJI CHEMICAL Co., Ltd. BOMBAY.

Sold by:—SVADESHI, Flora Fountain, T. A. WAGH & Co., Girgaum, PERRY & CO., Grant Road, SHAH & CO., Crawford Market.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

General Confidence Badly Shaken By Farm Board's Report

CONSIDERABLE SELLING BY BOMBAY AND THE CONTINENT

Eventual Improvement In Sterling Expected

As a result of selling orders from Bombay and the Continent, and more offerings from the South, cotton markets registered further declines.

Although the Farm Board denies any intention of dump holdings, general confidence is badly shaken and this danger is expected to hang over cotton horizon continuously.

Liverpool market is completely unsettled on heavy selling pressure and expectations of eventual improvement in Sterling-Dollar Cross Rate is inducing long interest by sales of distant months.

Sales of Yarn and Cloth in U. S. A. during the last fortnight averaged below the present production. Situation in Lancashire, Germany and Italy is unchanged. France, Spain and Polland mills are doing well but mill situation in Japan is worsening.

BOMBAY, Mar. 24.

NEW YORK MARKET.

On Wednesday, the New York cotton futures market ruled easy and prices declined on long liquidation and foreign selling. The selling was influenced by weakness of stock market. While the reports of Farm Board's intention to sell out holdings remain unconfirmed, Bears are making the most of it and are selling freely with a view to depress prices. Anyhow as long the Frederal Farm Board does not issue any statement, there will be a constant danger over cotton markets and at the moment the general confidence is thoroughly impaired.

TEXTILE SALES BELOW PRODUCTION.

The statement issued by the New York Cotton Exchange Service regarding the present state of mill industry is unsatisfactory and accounts for small demand from trade interests.

NEW CROP LATE.

The new crop is stated to be three weeks late in some sections of the cotton Belt and some damage is reported in Alabama State owing to unusual weather conditions. The market does not give more attention to crop developments.

PRICE MOVEMENTS.

The New York cotton futures market opened at a decline of 5 to 7 points on easier Liverpool advices but gradually recovered 5 points from the opening level on scattered short covering and slight trade buying. By noon prices reached the highest level of the session when May option was quoted 2 points below previous close. Later on weakness of stocks induced increased long liquidation which in conjunction with Southern selling depressed prices 13 points from the highest level and the market closed weak at a net decline of 14 to 18 points. Spot cotton prices suffered a further fall of 15 points and closed at 6.55c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was weak and closed at a decline of 13 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced by 13 points at 6.48c.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 5 points but owing to general selling including Bombay, the market opened at a decline of 9 points. Continental off-take was poor. General selling and the tired long liquidation throughout the day owing to unsatisfactory outside events depressed prices. There was a temporary improvement early in the afternoon on trade and straddle buying assisted by the rise in silver of 3/8d. The improvement was eventually lost on renewed selling. Several operators look for improvement in sterling and are hedging their long interest by sales of distant deliveries. The market closed at a decline of 14 to 18 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 16 points at 15.17d. per lb.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures ruled easy in sympathy with the weakness of the American section and closed at a declnie of 15 points with March 5.46 May 5.28 and July 5.16d.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

This ring was easy on long liquidation and closed at a decline of 21 points for Sakels futures with spot cotton 30 points lower at 6.95d. Upper futures declined 19 to 20 points and spot cotton prices lost 25 points at 6.09d.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was weak on increased selling. Sakels lost 21 to 23 points while Ashmount futures closed at a decline of 19 to 21 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York May Highest 6.58—.02
lowest 6.46—.14
New York July Highest 6.75
(12-29 p.m.)
Lowest 6.62
(2-39 p.m.)

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

"Suggestion that Farm Board should endeavour to increase Wheat sales sympathetically affected Cotton, although American advices state no likelihood of sales Cotton except in accordance with plans under which Board agreed sell nothing until August 1932 at earliest. Tone nervous and poor."

Messrs. Drennan and Co., have received the following cables:—

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach Co. New York cable:—

Cotton.—Fears of labour troubles Lancashire. Continued liquidation, stronger technical position, but we continue to favour selling on bulges.

Messrs. Reiss Brothers, Liverpool cable:—

Renewed fears Farm Board selling weakness New York Stock market creating bearish sentiment.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool.—Manchester say, less doing cloths. Buyers waiting.

New York.—Market closed weak. Stock market week, influencing this market. Liverpool market depressed, influencing sentiment here. Stop orders being reached. Bear operators selling. Think it a fair purchase now although market may go temporarily lower. Farm Board denies intention to dump. Planting delayed three weeks.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable:—

New York Cotton Exchange Service cabled on 22nd instant, as under:—

"Sales of yarn and cloth by mills of U. S. during past week and during past two weeks have undoubtedly been less than actual production in the same period. Unchanged mill situation is reported by Great Britain, Germany and Italy. Improvement in Mill situation is reported by France, Spain and Polland. Worsening of mill situation is reported by Japan."

Dated 22nd: New York:—More Southern selling; trade buying on the scale down.

Dated 23rd: 11-32 a.m.:—Considerable selling by Bombay and the Continent. Market still unsettled.

12-04 p.m.:—Confidence badly shaken by Farm Board report, though privately advised not likely to go through. However this danger will hang over the market continuously. Would hedge longs by sales of distant positions in Liverpool as we believe in eventual improvement in Sterling.

3-46 p.m.:—Heavy selling continuing on foreign account well taken.

Another of their Liverpool friends cabled as under:—

"Renewed fears of Farm Board selling and weakness in New York Stock market are creating bearish sentiment.

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 23rd instant (4-35 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Market recently disturbed owing to Farm Board statements causing general lack of confidence. Nevertheless we favour purchases for long short especially on any easy markets. For Egyptian we are still of same opinion especially after the recent heavy liquidation. Look for considerably higher prices ultimately."

APPROXIMATE STRADDLE DIFFERENCES.

NEW YORK—LIVERPOOL.
May 311, July 296, October 282.
LIVERPOOL—BOMBAY.
Broach A.M. Liv. May Rs. 138.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Mar. 23.

May	6.46—.14
July	6.62—.15
October	6.85—.15
December	7.01—.16
January, 1933	7.09—.18
Middling Spot	6.55—.15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Mar. 23.

May	6.48—.13
July	6.64
Middling Spot	6.48—.13

New York 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)—

New York, Mar. 23.

May	6.53
July	6.70
October	6.92

New York Noon Call—

May	6.53
July	6.69
October	6.92

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Mar. 23.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	29,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's exports to the Continent	11,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 23.

	Opening	Closing.
March 1932	4.93	4.87—.16
April 1932		4.84—.15
May 1932	4.88	4.82—.16
June 1932		4.83—.15
July 1932	4.88	4.83—.16
August 1932		4.84—.16
September 1932		4.85—.16
October 1932	4.92	4.87—.15
November 1932		4.89—.15
December 1932		4.92—.15
January 1933	4.99	4.94—.15
February 1933		4.96—.15
March 1933		4.99—.14
Middling Spot	.....	5.17—.16

WHEAT—BALTIC EGCHANGE.

London, March 23.

Rozario Santa Fe, per lb. Cargoes: 25 Mar. Apl. sellers.
Barletta Russo, per lb. 26 Mar. Apl. Sellers.
Wheat South Australian, Parcels, 27 Mar. Apl. Sellers.
Wheat Choice White Karachi, Parcels; Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, March 23.

Java Sugar, Fine white Dutch Standard, No. 25 c. and f. Calcutta, March per cwt. 8. C. and f. Bombay, March per cwt. 8|0-1|2.
C. and f. Karachi, per cwt. 8|0-1|2.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, March 23.

Fair Rio Cofee (No. 7 quality) Spot 7-1|8.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mach 23.

March	6.56—.21
March,	6.56—.21
July,	6.85—.21
October,	7.05—.21
November,	7.15—.21
December,	7.21—.21
January 1933,	7.26—.21
F. G. F. Spot,	6.95—.30

INDIAN COTTON.

BROACH—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.82—.15
Fine (Good Staple)	4.94—.15
Superfine (Good Staple),	5.0'—.15
OOMRA—	
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.37—.21
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	5.52—.21
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.67—.21
BENGAL—	
Good,	4.10—.15
Fully Good,	4.20—.15
Fine,	4.30—.15
SCINDE—	
Fully Good,	4.20—.15
Fine	4.30—.15
Superfine,	4.40—.15

LONDON SILVER.

London, March 23.

Silver—rise is chiefly due to small offering.
Spot 18-3|16.
Forward 18-3|16.
Bank Bills 3 months 2-5|8 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 2-1|2 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 3-3|4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 4-1|4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, March 23.

T.T. London on Berlin 15.30
T.T. London on Amsterdam 8.03
T.T. London on Brussels 26.15.
T.T. London on Madrid 48.37
T.T. London on Milan 70.31
T.T. London on Berne 18.87.
T.T. London on Paris 92.84.
T.T. London on Prague 123.00.
T.T. London New York Closing Rate 3.64-1|8.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, March 23.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and C. £12.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg. £104.
P. and O. Banking Corporation £6.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £97-1|4.
Conversion Loan 3-1|2 per cent. £83-3|4.
Rupee Paper 3-1|2 per cent. £44-1|2.
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £57-1|2.
Indian Stock 3-1|2 per cent. Sterling Loan £66-1|2.
Indian Stock 4-1|2 Sterling Loan £91-1|2.
Consols 2-1|2 per cent. £60-1|4.
War Loan 5 per cent. £102-3|8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £97-1|8.

LONDON METALS.

London, March 23.

Copper Braziers £45-3|4.
Yellow metal £39-1|2.
Spelter Hard Indian Brands £11-3|4.
Corrugated sheets 24 Gauge £9.
Tin English Ingot £130-3|4.

LINSEED OIL.

London, March 23.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt. 13|7-1|2 Apl. Sellers.
Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt. 14|9 May|Aug. Paid and Value.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, March 23.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed Lb. Spot 2|1-16.

LONDON GOLD.

London, March 23.

Gold Bar fine per oz. £5:13:2.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, March 22.

Interest Day to Day Loans 1-5|8 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 2-1|4 per cent.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

London, March 23.

Demand Bills 3.64-13.

Calcutta Share Market

CALCUTTA, March 23.

In the share market today jute shares opened quiet after holidays and only limited business was put through. Coals were dull. In teas trading was on restricted scale although the undertone kept fairly steady. Miscellaneous section disclosed no fresh feature. A few deals in rubber shares changed hands after long interval. Government securities were steady. Following were closing quotations:—

Three per cent paper 52; three and a half per cent paper 60|12; four and a half per cent bonds 1934 97|8; five per cent bonds 1935 98; five per cent loan 1945|55 98|2; Do. 1929|47 88|2; six per cent bonds 1933|36 39|12; six per cent U. P. Bonds 1921|41 103|8; six and a half per cent Treasury Bonds 1935 101|14.

Bank: Imperial Bank fully paid 1020.

Cottons: Elgin Mills ordy. 51; New Victoria ordy. 1|13.

Coals: Burrakur 10|8; Nagpur 2; Standard 26.

Jutes: Budge Budge 281|8; Clive 21|10; Craig annas 14; Dalhousie 317; Howrah 35; Kamrahatty 345; Kanknarrah 331; National 18|10; Presidency 4|12; Soorah pref. 92.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 6|6; Bengal Chemical pref. 10|15; Indian Galvanizing 7|14; Indian Iron and Steel 4|2; B. I. Corporation ordy. annas 12; Do. pref. 42; Madan Theatres 1|14; Howrah Oil 8; Titaghur paper defd. 3; Do. pref. Rs. 100 paid up 103; Midnapore Zemindary 65; Carew and Co. 13|11; Cawnpore Sugar 24|12; Champaran Sugar 21|8; New Savan Sugar 13|15; Samastipore Sugar 15.

Teas: Betjan 16|10; East India 9|8; Hashmara 21; Jutlibari 11|4; Moheama 9|4; Sapoi 7|5; Tumsong pref. 91.—A.P.

BOMBAY COTTON

HEAVY BUYING BY OFFICES

A Deal Of 20,000 Bales Teji Business

Bombay, Mar. 24.

Beyond general expectation of a further sharp decline, the local cotton market ruled very strong during the early part of the day. Several offices who were carrying large unprotected short interest were free buyers and the demand was satisfied by offerings by option dealers.

The market opened at Rs. 195 for Broach A-M; somewhat better than expectation. Several offices were keen buyers and prices kept on hardening under persistent buying.

The market displayed strong undertone. There was good enquiry for "Call" options. Tejimandi premium is Rs. 8 and each side costs about Rs. 4. A deal of 20,000 bales was reported. A prominent operator bought freely "call" right and prices flared up to Rs. 201/8. This level induced more offerings and in the absence of any important buying prices relapsed to Rs. 198/8. The market steadied at this level and fluctuated within the narrow range of annas eight only.

Later on prices again improved on renewed buying by Bazar operators. Business in March Oomra and Bengal is at a standstill as both these contracts ran out to-day. Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 4 points but it opened very steady at unchanged quotations and later on registered a rise of 4 points. Our market ruled strong and closed at 5-30 p.m. with Broach A/M. Rs. 203/4.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS

Bombay March 24.

March	135.70—1.90
June	140.40—4.00
September	145.50—3.20

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, March 24.

	To-day	Total
Bengal March	1,500	17,800
Oomra March	5,200	8,500

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 24.

Bengal Superfine	174 .....
Bengal Fine	169 .....
Bengal F.G.	164 .....
Sindh-Punjab Fine	169 .....
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	164 .....
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	206 .....
Nagpur Savner Fine	206 .....
Yeotmal Fine	194 .....
Arvi Fine	194 .....
Ellichpur Fine	194 .....
Amraoti Fine	191 .....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	192 .....
Mulkapur Fine	186 .....
Khandesh Fine	186 .....
Muthia F.G.	182 .....
Jalna/Saiju F.G.	187 .....
Burwah Sanavad F.G.	192 .....
Ujjain/Shujaulpur F.G.	203 .....
Broach F.G.	206/08 .....
Punjab/American	217 .....
Punjab/American mix	192/206 .....
Cambodia	 259
Mirai/Sangli	 216
Coompta Good	 224

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, Mar. 24.

The bullion market is closed today and there is no business. London Silver market was firm yesterday owing to absence of sellers and the local market was expected to open at Rs. 55/11 for ready but owing to unfavourable Shanghai advices nominal rates were puoted as under:—

Silver ready Rs. 55/6
Fagan delivery Rs. 55/8
Chaitra delivery Rs. 55/14
Bar gold ready Rs. 27/10

EASTER HOLIDAY IN COTTON MARKETS.

Bombay, Mar. 24.

The Liverpool market will be closed on 25th, 26th, and 28th instants. and the New York and New Orleans markets will be closed on 25th and 26th instants.

The Local market will be closed on 25th, 26th, and 28th instants.

IMPERIAL BANK STATEMENT.

The following are the important items in the statement of the Imperial Bank as of March 18 (in thousands):—

Public deposits this week 7,00,71 comparison with last week —32.43
Other deposits this week 61,78.29 comparison with last week +43.70
Loans from Government this week 4,00.00 comparison with last week same.
Securities this week 17,68,57 comparison with last week +8.97
Ways and Means Advances this week 13,00,000 comparison with last week —50.00
Loans this week 9,69,91 comparison with last week —22.77
Cash Credits this week 24,40,48 comparison with last week +8.48
Bills discounted this week 5,75,90 comparison with last week 69.56
Cash Balance this week 9,26,24 comparison with last week +88 81
Percentage 12.55
Trade demand down by Rs. 83 lakhs.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 24.

B. C. RATE—
T T 1/6 1/16
D D 1/6 3/32
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1|6 3|32 March.
Banks Selling D D 1/6 1/8.
Bank Selling T T 1|6 1|16 to 15th April.
Banks Buying T T 1|6 5|32.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 3/16
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 5/16 March.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 9/32 15th April/15th May
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/4 16th May/15th June.
NEW YORK—
B. C. Rate T T 367
Banks Selling T T 366
Banks Buying T T 361
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 690
Banks Buying D D 710
AMSTERDAM—
Banks Selling D D 68
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 121 Nominal
Banks Buying 60 Days 111
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling 90 1/2
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling 119 1/2
SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 153 5/8
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 68 3/8
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 3.64 1/8 23rd inst.
Shanghai/London 1/9 3/8 24th inst.
Japan/London 1/9 1/2 23rd inst.
London/Paris 92.80 23rd inst.
London/Belgium 26.00 23rd inst.
London/Switzerland 18.75 23rd inst.
London/Italy 70.35 23rd inst.
London/Berlin 15.30 23rd inst.
London/Holland 9.05 23rd inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet, Dull.
Gold £ 5.13.2 23rd inst.
Silver London Ready 18 3/8 23rd inst.
Silver London Forward 18 3/16 23rd inst.
Silber New York Ready 29 5/8 23rd inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 2 1/4 p.c. 23rd inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 2 5/8 p.c. 23rd inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Money:—
Call 3-1|2 per cent.
3 Mos. 4 per cent
6 Mos. 4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

RY. WORKERS' MASS MEETINGS

The General Secretaries, G. I. P. Ry. Workers' Union, writes:—

Under the auspices of the G. I. P. Workers' Union mass meetings of the workers will be held at the following stations on the dates and time shown against them, when several questions, i.e., Agent's attitude towards the Union. (2) The report of the Court of Inquiry and (3) The resolution of the general strike on all railways passed by the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, will be explained to the workers.

Igatpuri:—Friday 25th inst. at 6 p.m.

Manmad:—Saturday 30th inst. at 6 p.m.

Bhusawal, Sunday, 27th inst.
Khandwa:—Monday, 28th inst.
Itarsi:—Tuesday 29th inst.
Amla:—Wednesday 30th inst.
Nagpur:—Thursday, 31st inst.
Bahdnera:—Friday, 1st April.
Dhond:—Saturday, 2nd April.

Messrs. Vaidya, Chawdhary, Pathak, Pundit Kale and Bhayaji will address the meetings.

THUNDERSTORM IN C. P.

General Rain In N. W. F.

POONA, Mar. 24.

Yesterday's low pressure area has moved to the North Punjab and is filling up after causing nearly general rain in the North-west Frontier Province with a few falls in Baluchistan, the East and North Punjab and Kashmir. Nearly general thunderstorm rain has occurred in West Centarl India the West Central Provinces and Berar with a few falls in East Rajputana, the Bombay Deccan and Assam.

The temperature is above normal from the Punjab to South-west Bengal. A fresh western disturbance is affecting Baluchistan.

Chief amounts of rainfall.—Amraoti, 1 inch; Seoni 3/4; Pachmarhi 1/2; Guna, Indore, Akola, Jubbulpore, and Nagpur 1/4 Srinagar 1/2; Chaman, Dalbandin, and Ajmer, 1/4.

Forecast:—Rainfall will continue in Baluchistan and increase in the North-west Frontier Province Kashmir and the North Punjab. Thunderstorms with rain will continue in the West Central Provinces and extend in the East Central Provinces, East Central India and North-east India.—A. P.

SILVER PROBLEM

American Queries To Exports

LONDON, Mar. 23.

Washington—The House of Representatives' Committee studying the silver question have requested a number of economists, bankers and Government officials of eight nations to express their attitude towards an international conference on silver.

Recipients of the notice include the British experts, Mr. Montagu Norman Sir Robert Horne, Sir Charles Addis, Sir Herbert Holt, and Sir Osborne Smith and famous French, German, Swedish.

PANIC COTTON MARKET

Big Drop In Price Result Of Chas

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The situation in the local Cotton Market shows definite signs of improvement, and the general feeling among the cotton brokers is that everything possible should be done to safeguard the interests of the Trade, which is being gradually diverted to other ports.

There is, however, a section of the traders who seem to be of the opinion that no steps should be taken which might lead to a conflict between the trade as a whole and the Congress.

They also contend that it is rather difficult to trade in an atmosphere which is not congenial to them and that as long as the Emergency Ordinances are in operation, normal trading is practically impossible.

EXECUTIVES TO MEET.

Both the Cotton Brokers' Association and the East India Cotton Association (which controls the cotton trade in the Presidency) are most anxious that business should be resumed as before and that the present strained relations between Indian and European brokers should be brought to an end.

The Executive Committees of these two Associations will meet on March 29 to consider the situation when it will be definitely known how they propose to implement the assurances which they gave the Finance Member at the Conference on Monday last.

Discussing the position of the market with a "Bombay Chronicle" reporter, a gentleman who is well connected with the Cotton Trade, said, that if there was less interference from quarters which had nothing whatever to do with the trade, it would not be long before the trade functioned as in normal times.

BROKERS' INTERESTS.

"Personally, I think," he added, "it is in the interests of the brokers themselves to keep the market open, so that the difficulty, now experienced by the cotton-growers, will be automatically removed. At present owing to restricted business, it is the cultivator who suffers the most, in that he is not able to sell the cotton on which he has raised a large sum of money and on which he is paying interest. That being so, the longer the market remains closed, the greater is the harm done to these poor people. I am glad that this fact is now being realised by the traders, a great many of whom have already expressed their willingness to help them."

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, March 23.

Cottonseed Bombay Hull ton, No offers.
Castorseed Bombay Hull ton £12: 10:0 Mar. Apl. Sellers.
Rapeseed, Toria, (Hull Continent) £11:0:0 Mar. Apl. Sellers.

LINSEED.

London, March 23.

Linseed, Calcutta, (London) ton £10:10:0 Mar. Apl. Sellers.
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F. Hull, ton £8:5:0 April Paid.
Linseed, Bombay (London), £11: 10:0 Mar. Apl. Sellers.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, March 24.

F.P. Bales	1931-32	1930-31
Receipts to date 23/3/32	8930000	8284000
Receipts Yesterday 23/3/32	29000	11000
Exports to date 23/3/32	6626000	5538000
Stock at Ports 19/3/32	4479000	3831000
Stock at Interior Towns 18/3/32	1907000	1379000
Stock at Liverpool 18/3/32	840000	1140000
Visible Supply 18/3/32	9064000	7579000
Quantity in Sight 18/3/32	13224000	11973000
Quantity out of Sight 18/3/32	936000	7485000

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JUPITER GENERAL
Insurance Co., Ltd. has Its Head Office in Fort. Bombay.
J11

25 MAR. 1932.
THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

JUPITER GENERAL
has branches and agencies in principal towns In India.
J12

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1932

Indian Student's Venture

STARTS FROM CARDIFF IN A PLANE TO REACH TRIVENDRUM

NEW TESTAMENT AS MASCOT

LONDON, March 23.

Carrying a New Testament instead of a mascot, a young Indian arts student of the South Wales University College, Mr. E. P. Nair, is attempting a solo flight to India in a small Moth plane, early in April.

He hopes to fly from Cardiff to his home town of Trivandrum, in the Madras Presidency, in record time, flying day and night.—Reuter.

SPEEDING UP

LONDON, March 24.

The record-breaking Australian flyer, J. A. Mollison, started at 1-05 a.m. to fly to Cape Town in four days and achieve a new record and demonstrate the feasibility of speeding up the air mails.—Reuter.

WHALE WASHED ASHORE

Superstitious Crowds Invade Beach

RATNAGIRI, March 22.

A dead whale, measuring about 45 feet in length and apparently of a circumference of thirty feet, has been washed ashore on the beach at Bhatimirya, near Ratnagiri.

Large crowds are visiting the place as there is a superstitious belief that there is something supernatural about a dead whale washed ashore.

It may be recalled that a few years back a giant whale was washed ashore within a distance of about five miles from Bhatimirya.—A.P.

LAND PROBLEM OF KENYA

Commission Of Inquiry

LONDON, Mar. 23.

A commission will shortly be established to investigate land questions in Kenya. This announcement was made in the House of Lords by Lord Stanhope replying for the Government on a debate on East African questions.

Lord Stanhope said that under the terms of reference, the commission would deal adequately with the question of native reserves for the present and future, and also with the questions of detribalised natives and claims of the natives for land alienated to non-natives.—Reuter.

MEDICAL AID

NEW DELHI, March 23.

At the annual general meeting of the Natonal Association for supplying medical aid by women to women of India (Countess of Dufferin's Fund), presided over by the Countess of Willingdon, the annual report was adopted, which showed a great increase in the number of patients treated. The total increase in the number of in-patients compared with 1925 was 11,765.—A.P.

STATES ENQUIRY

NEW DELHI, March 23.

Mr. J. C. Davidson, Chairman of the Indian States Inquiry Committee stated on arrival in Delhi that the committee had every reason to be satisfied with the work which it had been able to do up-to-date. The committee looked forward to a strenuous time in Delhi, where many facts and figures have to be verified.—A.P.

OFF TO JUNGLELAND

Search For Lost Explorer

LONDON. Mar. 24.

Rio de Janeiro—Stephen Ratten, the hunter who stated that he saw Col. Fawcett, the missing explorer, has set off into the jungle again in an effort to trace him and bring him back to civilisation. The expedition has been taken after consultation with the British consul in Sao Paolo, who does not share the scepticism of many with regard to the hunter's report.—Reuter.

CAPONE'S GANG

Lieutenant Now Chief

CHICAGO, (By Mail).

Criminal syndicates continue to operate unmolested in Chicago, in spite of the Federal Government's success in imprisoning ten of the gangster leaders, including "Scarface" Capone. Murray Humphreys, Capone's young lieutenant, is said to have stepped into his chief's shoes and to be carrying on his vast liquor, gambling, and vice organisations.

Despite the Government agents' assertion that they were continuing the campaign against those who aspire to replace their fallen leaders, the syndicate works smoothly, with huge sums of "protection money" pouring into its coffers. Beer trucks pass openly though Chicago's streets, and deliveries of intoxicants are made under the noses of policemen.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

MADRAS, March 23.

The Madras Legislative Council, this afternoon, passed into law a bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to co-operative societies in the presidency.

Among other changes the bill provides for a greater measure of control by a non-official party over co-operative societies with a view to securing their co-operation in the expansion and progress of the co-operative movement.—A.P.

LABOURER BURIED

AHMEDABAD, March 23.

One labourer died and another was seriously injured to-day while they were working in a ditch dug near the Calico Mill for laying a drainage pipe. The two labourers were buried under a heap of earth which fell over them.—A.P.

POPULAR RULE FOR BRAZIL

Dictator Agrees To Resign

NEW CONSTITUTION

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 23.

After eighteen months of dictatorship, Brazil is returning to constitutional government, which President Vargas agreed last night to restore following a conference of political leaders to consider the demands of the States of Sao Paolo and Rio Grande do Sul for restoration of freedom of press, appointment of commissions to draft a new constitution and settle Brazil's state and municipal debts and also for holding parliamentary elections this year.

It is expected that elections will be held shortly, Mr. Vargas remaining President provisionally until then.—Reuter.

Amraoti Arrests

(From A Correspondent.)

AMRAOTI, Mar. 23.

A Marawadi youth has become the 4th "Dictator" of the Amraoti District War Council.

A College student was arrested this morning in the Congress office under the Criminal Law Amendment Act. Two others were arrested on the 21st with the 1st "Dictator" of the Bhatkuli circle Congress Committee under 17 (1) C. L. A. A.

Hoisting A Flag

LUCKNOW March 23.

Three Congress volunteers were arrested this evening when attempting to hoist a Congress flag in Aminuddowla Park.

The Nawab of Chatari (Home Member) left for his country house this morning on the way to Nainital, where the Secretariat opens early next month.—A.P.

BOMBS ON GOVERNOR

False Report-Maker Charged

MULTAN, March 23.

Sukhanand, editor of the weekly "Hakikat" against whom the Government started a case under Section 182, I.P.C. on the charge of giving false information that Pandit Shivdatt Rangadewan Ishardas and others were in conspiracy to throw bombs on the Governor of the Punjab on the occasion of his visit to Shujabad and Muzaffargarh, was asked to produce surety for Rs. 500 which he did.—A.P.

INDIAN INCOME-TAX COMMISSIONER

It is understood that Rai Bahadur Hari Das Chatterji, Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, has been appointed to act as Commissioner of Income-tax in place of Mr. W. Johnston, I.C.S. who is proceeding to Bengal to act as Commissioner of Income-tax.

This is the first time that an Indian has been appointed to the post of Commissioner in this Province.—A.P.

MR. ARDEN WOOD DEAD

LONDON, Mar. 23.

The death has occurred of Mr. W. H. Arden Wood—Reuter.

CARNERA'S VICTIM

LONDON, March 23.

At Albert Hall, Primo Carnera, of (Italy) (17—6) knocked out George Cook, of Australia (13—5) in the fourth of a ten-round bout.—Reuter.

BANK RATE

BOMBAY. Mar. 24.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on demand loans on Government paper remains unchanged at 6 per cent.

NEW TAXES IN S. AFRICA

Shilling Duty On Rice

LONDON Mar. 23.

In order to balance a budget deficit of £31.00,000 Government have introduced new taxation proposals including a 4s. income tax instead of the three on gold-mining profits, increased customs duties, an additional surtax of 7½ per cent on the gold value of all imports except fertilisers and agricultural implements, additional taxes of half a crown per gallon on whisky, a shilling on rice, 3 1/2 d. on tea, 3 farthings on fish a increased duties on boots, clothing and cement.

Total revenue from the new duties and taxation is estimated to amount to 2.800,000.—Reuter.

Chinese, Mexican and United States experts.—Reuter.

INTERVARSITY GOLF

Oxford Beat Cambridge

LONDON, Mar. 23.

Oxford won the 49th Intervarsity golf match defeating Cambridge by nine matches to six. The universities are now equal with 23 wins each, three matches being shared. The outstanding match to-day was that between Jamieson (Cambridge) and Mass, the former winning by a huge margin of 13 and 11. Jamieson was eight up at the end of the first 18 holes and had a splendid round of 74 including six at first. This is the third match in succession that Oxford won, Cambridge last winning in 1929.

The following are to-day's Oxford victories:

Langford beat Blenkin 4 and 2.
Charles Sweeny beat Drayson 4 and 3.
Dunnett beat Higginson 5 and 4.
Dugmore beat Hatch 4 and 3.
Admas beat Chronander by two holes.
Middleton beat Simmonds by one hole.

Cambridge victories are:
Jamieson beat Moss 13 and 11.
White beat Lyle 9 and 8.
Macrosty beat Keen 2 and 1.
Thomson beat Robert Sweeny 5 and 3.—Reuter.

EXCISE CONSTABLE MURDERED

Bhils Acquitted For Want Of Evidence

JALGAON, March 24.

The District and Sessions Judge of Dhulia recently acquitted six Bhil accused who were alleged to have murdered an Abkari constable.

The prosecution stated that the constable went to a village to make enquiries in a case of illicit distillation. He detected one such case but in that attempt he was done to death by the accused, all of whom are alleged to have belonged to the Bhil community. There was an approver in the case.

The Sessions Judge, however, acquitted all the accused for want of sufficient evidence, against them.—A.P.

PRESS SEALED UP

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 24.

The police raided the Govind Art Printing Press last night in connection with printed Congress literature that was being distributed in Ahmedabad for some time past. Police, it is stated, seized the original manuscript and the composed form. The police also arrested two men and sealed the press.—A. P.

KHADIR CUP FINAL

NEW DELHI, March 23.

The Khadir Cup Final, which will be attended by the Viceroy and the Countess of Willingdon is on Wednesday, March 30, and not on March 31.—A.P.

LABOUR AND INDIA

Deputation To T. U. C. Council

ATTEMPT TO RALLY BRITISH OPINION

LONDON, Mar. 24.

The India League has decided to ask the Joint Council of the Labour Party and the Trade Union Congress to receive a deputation consisting of Messrs. Bertrand Russell, H. N. Brailsford and Professor Laski and Messrs. Horraoin and Krishna Menon, who urge the desirability of making a definite stand in regard to India, in order to rally opinion in Britain and convince Indians that they are not entirely without support.—Reuter

ONLY SCRUTINY

U. S. Actors And Concert Artists In Britain

LONDON, Mar. 24.

Misapprehensions which appear to have arisen particularly in the United States of America regarding the attitude of His Majesty's Government towards actors and concert artists coming into this country were removed in a statement in the House of Commons by the Parliamentary Secretary for Labour, Mr. Hudson. He said that the Labour Minister had thought it necessary to scrutinise more closely the applications in respect of concert artists, but otherwise no change of policy had been made or was contemplated.

Actually in the past six months out of a total of 1,161 applications from foreign artists to appear in concerts and theatres of variety halls, only 60 were refused. As regards the United States there had been 135 applications and seven refusals none of which affected actors or concert artists.—British Official Wireless.

FOREIGN CAPITAL

LONDON, March 23.

In order to attract foreign industrialists to Northern Ireland a bill is now being considered in Ulster Parliament, which offers lands for factory sites during the next five years of which, it is hoped, foreign manufacturers will take advantage in order to be within British tariff wall.—Reuter.

Indian Franchise Committee

NEW DELHI, March 23.

The Indian Franchise Committee arrived here from Lucknow this morning, and within three hours of arrival opened its public sittings in the Council House. The Committee examined Mr. Macworth Young, Army Secretary, and Dr. Hutton, Census Commissioner, the former regarding the extension of the franchise to the Army and the latter on enfranchising hill and forest tribes.

Dr. Hutton suggested that aborigines should be given special representation facilities being given to them for election according to their respective tribal custom.—A. P.

SIR MICHAEL KEANE

NEW DELHI, Mar. 23.

Official information has been received that Mr. Michael, Keane, who was knighted by His Majesty (according to Reuter's message), was conferred the K. C. S. I. He goes to Assam as Governor.—A. P.

LOTHIAN COMMITTEE

NEW DELHI, March 23.

Non-official witnesses, except one, who appeared before the Lothian Committee to-day pleaded for adult franchise. Mr. N. M. Joshi wanted representation of labour through trade unions alone.—A.P.

WOMAN'S NEW FREEDOM

Can Leave Husband's Home Whenever She Wishes

STRIKING JUDGMENT IN "HELEN OF TROY" CASE

LONDON, Mar. 23.

"It seems clear in law that a married woman is free to depart whenever she wishes from her husband's home and the law disclaims power to prevent her."

This dictum was uttered in what has become known as the "Helen of Troy" case by Mr. Justice McCardie, in the course of a judgment in favour of Dr. Charles Searle, of Cumbridge, who was sued for damages by a grocer's assistant, John Place, for enticing away the latter's wife, which Dr. Searle denied.

Mr. Justice McCardie said that he was not concerned with the question of ethics.

His Lordship emphasised the revolutionary change in women's position as the result of modern legislation.—Reuter.

STORM HAVOC IN BENGAL

Villages Destroyed

HEAVY CASUALTIES 50 INJURED

MANEKGANJ (Dacca). Mar. 24.

Four persons are dead and fifty seriously injured ten of whom are lying in a precarious condition in Sivalaya. The police station and the post office were blown away as a result of a cyclone passing over the area on Sunday evening. A storm, originating in North Bengal crossed the River Padma and devastated a number of villages on the bank rendering hundreds of people homeless.—A. P.

TIN QUOTA

Authorised And Adjusted

LONDON, Mar. 24.

The international tin committee following a meeting in Paris has published a communique which, after giving monthly statistics as to export, states that export figures for the first complete year of restriction show that the adjusted totals of exports are 36 tons only in excess of authorised quotas for the participating countries. The Netherlands, West Indies, Nigeria, Bolivia, Malaya and Siam. Authorised quotas for the year, including Siamese quota, for six months amount to 113,593 tons. The Committee considered the proposal that a further cut in the production of 8,420 tons per year corresponding to one tenths of production should be made with effects from the first May or the first June. The final decision will be taken at the next sitting. The Committee have been informed by the Committee of Control of International Tin Pool that they considered it unnecessary during the past months to increase their holding which stands at 21,000 tons of metallic tin.—British Official Wireless.

TIN RESTRICTION

PARIS, Mar. 23.

Congratulations to the participating Governments on their close adherence to the quota restrictions are conveyed in a communique of the International Tin Committee, stating that the committee considered a proposal for a further cut in production by 8,428 tons, equivalent to one month's production. The final decision on this question will be taken at the next meeting of the committee in London in April.—Reuter.

Rugby League Match

LONDON, Mar. 23.

In the reply of the semi-final the Rugby League Cup at Wakefield Leeds beat Halifax by nine points to two.—Reuter.

ANGLO-IRISH CLASH

Commons Excited

KEEN CABINET DEBATE

LONDON, March 23.

"Let me make the position very clear. I don't know any party except perhaps Mr. Maxton's (Independent Labour) which ever subscribed to the policy that a treaty between two sides could with impunity be repudiated by one." Declared Mr. J. H. Thomas (Dominions Secretary) who was asked a number of questions after his statement on the letter from Dublin suggesting the abolition of the oath and non-payment of the land annuities.

"There need be no doubt whatever where we stand. I have made the declaration in order that those who believe in honourable agreement, that agreement between two sides can be altered only by the consent of the two sides, should be in no doubt where the Government stands."

Mr. Buchanan interjected 'War' several times.

Mr. Cripps (Labourite) asked whether the Free State Government stated a different viewpoint regarding the meaning of the treaty.

Mr. Thomas rejoined emphatically that the Free State's intimation stated the Irish view. His answer stated the British view. That was clear and definite.

LAW AND HONOUR

Other points from Mr. Thomas's speech are:—

The Oath of Allegiance is an integral part of the Treaty, hitherto honourably observed by both sides.

We are addressing the Free State Government communication explaining our standpoint beyond a possibility of doubt.

The Free State Government are bound by the most formal and explicit understanding to continue to pay the land annuities. Failure to do so will be a violation of the agreement, which is binding in law and honour on the Free State whatever administration in power, in the same way as the Treaty itself binds both the countries.

It is not the time for panic or debate in the House.

The terms of the reply to the Irish Free State would be published at the appropriate moment.

CABINET DEBATE

Mr. Thomas's Audience Of The King

LONDON, Mar. 23.

Mr. J. H. Thomas (Dominions Secretary) had audience of the King at Buckingham Palace lasting one hour this morning. After leaving the Palace, Mr. Thomas proceeded to Downing Street and attended a meeting of the Cabinet, at which the Prime Minister presided.

Newspapers state that the Cabinet considered terms of the reply which was made in Parliament by Mr. Thomas this afternoon to a question relating to the communication received yesterday from the Free State Government.—B. O. W.

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